

Doubts cast on superpower summit

WASHINGTON (R) — A superpower summit promised for later this year now appears in doubt after top U.S. and Soviet officials failed to break a deadlock on three key issues. The most significant sign was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's refusal to reaffirm the summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would occur. Returning from talks in Stockholm on Saturday with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, Mr. Shultz criticised unnamed senior U.S. officials who told the New York Times they were pessimistic about the summit taking place. But he refused to say it would occur. "We'll just have to wait and see," he said. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ryzhkov were both stern-faced at a brief news conference after their talks and expressed dissatisfaction at the failure to build on last November's Geneva summit, the first between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

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King visits army unit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, paid an inspection visit on Sunday to the Fifth Royal Armoured Division. The King met with the troops and their commanders, who briefed him on the training programmes and their troops' exercises. The King watched the unit at work performing military exercises and carrying out maintenance work on different equipments. King Hussein watched in particular a number of exercises on newly acquired equipment. The King voiced appreciation of the high level of training and the skills acquired by the troops who gave their leader an enthusiastic welcome. The King was accompanied on the tour by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

King thanks Fayed for APU message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a telegram to Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed congratulating him on the success of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) conference which concluded its sessions in Amman last Thursday. Prior to the conclusion of the APU meetings, participants sent a telegram to the King thanking Jordan for hosting the conference and expressing appreciation and support for the opening speech made by King Hussein last Tuesday. In his reply on Sunday the King thanked Mr. Fayed for the APU telegram and said the discussions of the union were serious and constructive and had contributed to the success of the conference.

Mubarak receives message from Zia

CAIRO (AP) — Pakistani Justice Minister Iqbal Ahmad Khan met Sunday with President Hosni Mubarak and relayed to him a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, the Middle East News Agency said. Following the meeting, Mr. Khan said the message had included the Pakistani president's greetings and good wishes to Mr. Mubarak and the Egyptian people. He said he and Mr. Mubarak discussed bilateral issues.

Bomb explodes in Haifa

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bomb exploded Sunday in the port city of Haifa, causing some damage but no injuries. A police spokesman said the blast occurred at a bus stop in downtown Haifa and damaged three cars parked nearby. Israeli radio reported that dozens of suspects were detained for questioning. There have been at least six bombs planted in Haifa in the past six months.

S. Yemeni envoy meets Saud

RIYADH (R) — South Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Al Dail saw his Saudi Arabian counterpart Prince Saud Al Faisal in the first public contact between the two countries since the ouster of President Ali Nasser Mohamud. The Saudi Press Agency gave no details.

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French rightists predicted to miss absolute majority

PARIS (R) — First computer estimates by France's major television channels showed the right-wing UDF/RPR alliance was expected to fail to gain an absolute majority in Sunday's National Assembly elections.

The TF1 channel showed the right-wing alliance winning 282 seats in the new assembly, seven short of the figure needed for an absolute majority of the 577 seats. But the Antenne 2 channel gave them exactly 289 seats, indicating a razor's edge finish and an unexpectedly strong showing by the ruling Socialists.

The UDF and RPR have said they will not form a government unless they have an absolute majority, raising the prospect of political paralysis in France.

TF1, giving its prediction seconds after the polls closed at 1900 GMT, said the final result was not expected to be known with certainty until late Sunday night.

All the television forecasts were based on polls taken at a selection of voting stations across France and on partial results from areas where polls closed early.

TF1's forecast showed the UDF and RPR with 42 per cent of the vote and the Socialists, together with their allies the left radicals,

and a small group of supporters in the UDF camp — making a clear right-wing majority even harder to achieve.

Francois Leotard, one of the leaders of the UDF, said that there would have been a comfortable right-wing majority had France not switched to proportional representation.

AP adds: For the past two years, polls have indicated the right would win a majority in the assembly, although the gap between the right and the left closed from about 60-40 to about 55-45.

The issues before the French electorate, though overshadowed by the question of "cohabitation" between Mr. Mitterrand and a rightist majority in parliament, were largely economic.

After getting off to a rocky start, the Socialists abandoned much of their leftist ideology and reflationary policies in favour of a tough austerity programme. Most economic indicators have improved since 1983, except for unemployment, which is 10.4 per cent.

Adopting austerity measures split in 1984 the Socialist-Communist coalition and the Communists gave up their four posts in the cabinet.

The same position is taken by former Premier Raymond Barre,

Hostage release hinges on okay from Iran and Syria, Raad says

BEIRUT (R) — The hostage crisis in Lebanon marked time on Sunday as one of the mediators said the kidnappers were waiting for approval from Iran and Syria before freeing their captives.

French President Francois Mitterrand on Saturday sent a message about the hostages to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, who has influence over many armed factions in Lebanon, as French trouble-shooter Razah Raad briefed officials in Paris on secret talks with the kidnappers or their spokesmen in Beirut.

No details were available on the contents of Mr. Mitterrand's message, the latest in a series of French moves in the Middle East to win freedom for eight Frenchmen missing in Lebanon.

Dr. Raad, who returned to Paris on Saturday after a four-day mission to Lebanon and Syria, said he was "relatively optimistic, given that I was able to contact the kid-

nappers," adding "I think they want to resolve the situation."

Dr. Raad told reporters on Sunday: "The kidnappers are only waiting for guarantees from Syria and Iran. And if they get them, the hostages could be liberated immediately."

He said the deal "essentially turns" on the release by the French government of five men held in French prisons for the 1980 attempted assassination in Paris of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar. Four of the men are sentenced to life and the fifth is serving a 20-year jail term.

The French government has repeatedly said it will not cede to "blackmail." It had no comment on Dr. Raad's latest mission on behalf of the hostages.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio on Sunday reported a number of French hostages had been taken from Beirut to a village in the Bekaa Valley in the last 72 hours in a convoy that passed checkpoints without being searched.

There was no way of confirming the report, the latest in a long series by the radio purporting to detail the movements of foreign hostages and their captors.

American journalist Terry Anderson meanwhile began a second year in captivity with little sign of freedom in sight for him or five other Americans kidnapped here over the past two years.

Like most of the 18 foreigners missing in Lebanon, Mr. Anderson was seized by gunmen in west Beirut and his abduction was claimed by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group.

Islamic Jihad, which says it has killed one of its four French hostages, has repeatedly demanded an end to French backing for Iraq in the Gulf war with Iran as a condition for their release. France is

(Continued on page 3)

Ortega: Reagan 'has lost his senses' over Nicaragua

STOCKHOLM (R) — Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega said on Sunday that President Reagan had "lost his senses" in his support for rebels fighting the left-wing government in Managua and that his plans to give them fresh aid were illegal and immoral.

The fact that he identified himself yesterday as a Contra gave the impression that he has lost his senses," Mr. Ortega told a news conference, referring to a comment Mr. Reagan made on Saturday in his weekly U.S. radio address.

"It is dangerous if the head of a superpower, the head of a nuclear power, has lost his reason," the Nicaraguan president added.

In the past few days, Mr. Reagan has equated the U.S.-backed rebels with America's founding fathers, Hungarians fighting Soviet rule and embattled Britons during World War II.

He charged on Saturday that leftists were dressing in Contra uniforms, and murdering civilians in Nicaragua in a campaign to discredit the rebels.

Mr. Ortega, in Stockholm for the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, accused Mr. Reagan of being "the head of the counter-revolution" in Nicaragua.

He said the request for \$100 million in military and other aid for the Contras that Mr. Reagan is trying to push through the U.S. Congress was "illegal, immoral

7 more miners die in S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Seven mine workers died Saturday night in fresh violence in South Africa's gold mines, bringing to 14 the number killed in the past two days.

A spokesman for Anglo American Corporation said the seven were killed and 67 others injured during tribal faction fighting at the Vaal Reefs mine, west of Johannesburg.

Four shafts were closed at the Vaal Reefs mine earlier this week following a dispute over the arrest of nine men after four workers had been murdered.

The spokesman said Saturday night's unrest was unrelated to that incident although the exact cause of the fighting was not known. The mine was now calm.

Another seven men died at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine near Johannesburg on Friday night.

Police said they shot dead three men and another three workers and a security guard were beaten to death as miners set fire to an administration block at the mine.

In other developments on Sunday, police used shotguns against a black crowd armed with sticks and whips, wounding six blacks and arresting 37 others.



Minister of Higher Education, Dr. Nasserreddeen Al Assad Sunday addresses the 19th session of the Association of Arab Universities, in Amman (Petra photo)

Iraq says Iranian armour wiped out

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes launched a surprise raid on an Iranian military camp near Ahvaz in western Iraq on Sunday, destroying 500 armoured vehicles, many of them tanks, a military spokesman reported.

He said 56 fighter-bombers took part in the raid "and destroyed all the tanks and other armoured vehicles in the camp."

A rocket battery was also destroyed and a large number of Iranian soldiers were killed, the spokesman said, adding that all the aircraft returned safely from the raid, at 9:40 a.m. (0640 GMT).

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies puts Iran's total tank force at 1,000, including U.S., British and Soviet-built vehicles.

Ahvaz, 560 kilometres southwest of Tehran, is a major Iranian industrial complex and military base.

The Iranian national news agency IRNA reported later that an Iraqi air raid near Ahvaz killed three people and wounded 15 others.

It said the raid damaged a number of houses in two villages near the city. It made no mention of any military targets hit.

Baghdad Radio said the Iraqi jets simultaneously pounced on the camp and "fully and completely destroyed it."

The radio added that photographs taken from the air proved it was "wiped out."

Ahvaz, which is 100 kilometres from the Iraqi border in the southern sector of the Iran-Iraq battlefield, is a major supply junction and staging point for Iranian attacks in the southern front.

The Iraqis have bombed and rocketed the area several times during the five and a half year Gulf war.

The radio reported that Iraqi jets also shot down an Iranian F-4 fighter in a dogfight over the northern tip of the Gulf.

According to satellite pictures shown on Swiss Television, an elaborate Iraqi flooding system has thwarted Iranian access and restricted its recent Gulf war offensive to the extreme north and south.

The DRS German-language channel screened the pictures, taken in January by an independent American-European geological research institute called Ocean-Earth.

Unfettered Arab Emirates Minister Mansour Said Al Ouf has warned: "If we don't get together then the price of oil will fall far below 10 dollars a barrel."

Before coming here, Sheikh Yamani said in an interview that a price as low as \$8 was possible, which would cause financial crisis and political upheaval in some countries.

Both ministers repeated the oft-heard call for increased cooperation from their non-OPEC competitors. But there appears little or no chance of a change of attitude from industrialised oil producers such as Britain, Norway and the United States.

The atmosphere among ministers remains cordial but all the indications point to a genuine dilemma over where to turn next.

"I am in favour of anything that will improve the price," said Nigerian Minister Rilwanu Lukman, summing up the general feeling of the most perplexing OPEC meeting for many months.

Kuwait sentences 4 Lebanese to jail

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwait state security court on Sunday sentenced four Lebanese nationals to 15 years in prison on charges of conspiring to sabotage vital economic installations in the country. The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said that the four had conspired to blow up the water desalination and power stations at Doha, 24 kilometres north of Kuwait City. Abdul Aziz Ali Karim was sentenced to 15 years in jail at hard labour and deportation at the end of the sentence. Similar sentences were handed down in absentia against the rest, the agency said. The three were identified as Hassan Nasrallah Karim, Jalal Kamal Radi and Ahmad Yousef Dogani. The court acquitted a fifth Lebanese, Abdullah Ali Karim, who was identified as brother of Abdul Aziz Ali Karim.

Crown Prince stresses need for sound pan-Arab policy towards education

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday called on education decision-makers in the Arab World to adopt a sound policy at all school levels and give increased attention to scientific research and self-innovation among students.

To achieve this end a full-scale cooperation among Arab universities should be launched to be coupled with the drawing up of an emulative model as the basis for educational applications, said the Crown Prince in a speech delivered on his behalf at the opening of the 19th session of the Association of Arab Universities (AAU).

Minister of Higher Education Nasserreddeen Al Assad read the address before the meeting, which was attended by Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Minister of Youth Hisham Sharari and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an.

The Crown Prince said the emulative education model would eventually shape the theoretical thoughts and concepts of future generations.

A pan-Arab educational policy, Prince Hassan added, should also be based on the existing principles.

Each and every Arab university should accommodate at least one specialised scientific centre staffed with eminent scholars, he said. Such centres will enhance the standard of universities and upgrade

the quality of the graduate's know-how, he said.

At the outset of the three-day session, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran reviewed higher education in Jordan and the Arab World.

Dr. Badran called for reassessment of higher education on a pan-Arab level. There has been a "horizontal expansion" in university development at the expense of the quality of education, he said.

He said the AAU could play an effective role to create integration between Arab universities on the one hand, and between scholars and eminent researchers on the other.

AAU Secretary General Mohammad Dughaim called on Arab universities to reconsider their future plans and focus on means to upgrade higher education.

The participants then held a procedural session during which they elected Dr. Badran as president of the Amman meetings.

Four sub-committees were formed during the session and participants ratified a 31-article agenda for the meetings.

Another article about the possibility of introducing "Arab Boycott of Israel" as part of curriculum was also added and ratified. The article was submitted by the Arab Organisation for Education, Science and Culture.

The participants also ratified a report by a special committee about reconsidering the AAU's status and laws and another one on the setting up a data and information bank.

Arab League members tighten boycott of Israel

DAMASCUS (R) — Representatives of the Arab League Israeli Boycott Office on Sunday blacklisted 22 more foreign companies for dealing with Israel and lifted their ban on 12.

The moves were announced after a conference of liaison officers of Arab boycott offices throughout the Arab World.

A conference statement said that the newly-banned firms had violated Arab boycott of Israel regulations.

They include Luxembourg-based International Metals S.A., which the statement said was supplying Israel with uranium residue, including 40 tons bought last year from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

Other newly-banned companies include the Swiss chocolate firm Camille Bloch and four Egyptian firms, including Arab contractors, owned by Egyptian multi-millionaire Othman Ahmad Othman.

Mustafa Hamadeh, deputy

Arab boycott commissioner, told Reuters the conference also banned import into the Arab World of diamonds from 25 Indian companies and his office was considering a similar measure against diamonds from Hong Kong.

The conference also banned anti-theft electronic equipment produced by Belgium's Security System Organisation.

It absolved 28 companies of dealing with Israel, after they presented requested documents.

They included Italian car giant FIAT, the U.S.-based multinational Du Pont Nemours, British clothing company Freemans, and Belgium's Essochem Mid-East/Africa, a subsidiary of the U.S. Exxon Corp.

The conference lifted bans on 12 blacklisted companies, including Britain's Steeltek construction firm, France's Galeries Lafayette stores, West German shipbuilders Elsflether Werft and Britain's Intel Electronics group.

World leaders end Stockholm meetings

STOCKHOLM (R) — New Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson concluded talks on Sunday with the last remaining world leaders gathered in Stockholm for the funeral of his murdered predecessor Olof Palme.

Mr. Palme, shot by an unknown gunman on his way home from the cinema on Feb. 28, was buried on Saturday after a ceremony in Stockholm City Hall attended by leaders from 132 countries.

Police were due to announce whether they would charge or release a man arrested on Wednesday on suspicion of involvement in the assassination.

Stockholm police chief Hans Holmer has refused to give details of the arrest. Lawyers for the suspect described him as a Swede in

his early 30s with strong right-wing views and a marked political antipathy to Palme, but they maintain he is innocent.

Mr. Carlsson, who met about 40 government leaders on Saturday, had talks with Prime Ministers Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Andreas Papandreu of Greece on Sunday.

Most of the other official guests, including French President Francois Mitterrand and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, left within hours of the funeral.

Official guests mingled informally in the Gold Room of the

(Continued on page 3)

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Former prime minister of Lebanon leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Former Lebanese Prime Minister Amin Al Hafez Sunday wound up a visit to Jordan saying that he hoped Arab countries would help Lebanon end its civil war and regain stability and peace. The solution to Lebanon's problems will probably provide the key to the stability of the whole Arab region, Dr. Hafez said in a pre-departure statement.

Dr. Hafez attended the Arab Parliamentary Union's conference held in the past week at the head of his country's delegation and he was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein. He also held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai on Arab affairs in general and the Lebanese question in particular. Referring to the Amman conference, Dr. Hafez said that it was one of the "most successful Arab conferences" since it tackled a variety of subjects and dealt with hot problems of concern to the Arab nation.

During the parliamentary conference, he said, the Lebanese delegation explained the Lebanese question and spoke about Israel's continued occupation of southern Lebanon. The Lebanese delegation appealed to Arab countries to help Lebanon liberate its country and re-establish stability and security, Dr. Hafez added.



Former Lebanese Prime Minister Amin Al Hafez participation in the Arab Parliamentary Union's conference in Amman (Petra photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decrees approve court, JNGC laws

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the criminal court law which deals with the tasks, duties and powers assigned to the court. Another Royal Decree has been issued approving the law for Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) for the year 1980. The law stipulates the setting up of higher committee for the centre with the Armed Forces chief of staff as chairman. Members of the committee include representatives of the military, the Lands and Survey Department, the Ministries of Agriculture, Planning, Public Works and Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in addition to the Jordan Valley Authority and the JNGC director general.

JCO director visits Irbid societies

IRBID (Petra) — Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Hassan Al Nabulsi Sunday held a meeting with heads and members of cooperative societies in Irbid and Mafrq Governorates. Mr. Nabulsi reviewed JCO projects in the fields of developing pastures, fodder, sheep fattening and fish farming as well as agricultural machinery offered by the organisation to farmers at cost price. Mr. Nabulsi was briefed on the obstacles and problems facing projects. Also discussed was the possibility of opening new branches for the JCO and the Cooperative Bank.

All well at AUB, official says

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. George Twall, the chairman of the public relations committee at the American University of Beirut Alumni Club in Amman, said that all Jordanian students at the university are well and enjoy ordinary university life. He added that studying is going on as normal despite the current circumstances in Lebanon and he added that rumours about the transfer of the university to Amman or about its closure are baseless and untrue. He said that during his recent visit to Beirut he met with all Jordanian students at AUB and enquired about their conditions and studies. He expressed the readiness of the club in Amman to assist Jordanians wishing to study at the university during the next academic year.

Briber sentenced to two months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mahmoud Ismail Ahmad to two months imprisonment for offering a bribe to a government employee. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Local centre holds courses for women

AMMAN (Petra) — A graduation ceremony was held Saturday at the Vocational Training Centre in Jabal Al Fohah for the graduation of a number of ladies from the local community of Jabal Al Fohah. The courses offered to participants included sewing, embroidery, typing and crochet. Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director General Munther Al Masri distributed certificates to the graduates.

WAJ director leaves for U.S. to negotiate \$40m loan for water projects

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Kilani left for Washington on Sunday to pursue further negotiations with the World Bank over a \$40 million loan which the authority intends to use for financing some of its water supply and sewerage projects which are presently being implemented.

Mr. Kilani's visit to Washington comes at a time when the WAJ is working hard to complete its potable water networks, sewerage schemes and wastewater treatment plants throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. Kilani has announced that WAJ's projects for the 1986-1990 development plan are estimated at a JD 530 million. This figure includes JD 131 million for water supplies, JD 150 million for sewerage systems and treatment plants, JD 105 million for irrigation, JD 130 million for dams and JD 12 million for the development of water resources.

Network connections are also due for a spectacular rise. At present, 30 per cent of Jordanian households are connected to main sewers and by the end of the decade, the figure should rise by between 70 to 75 per cent, Mr. Kilani said in a report quoted in the local press.

A number of projects including the JD 30 million Zarqa-Russeifa scheme for sewerage and water supply systems for the two towns and a treatment plant outside Zarqa are already underway.

Contracts for Jordan's main towns, including Irbid, Mafrq, Tafleh, Karak and Madaba were awarded in January, and detailed studies are now being carried out for the development of sewerage

systems for the greater Irbid area covering 17 villages, and for South Amman including the towns of Sahab, Mahesh, Sukneeh and for all settlements throughout Jordan with a population of over 2,000.

Sewerage treatment

Importance has also been attached to the construction of sewerage treatment plants. The most spectacular is undoubtedly the JD 16.25 million Khirbet Al Samra plant which was completed in early January and which will handle Amman's wastewater for the next 10 years.

In both the Khirbet Al Samra plant and the Aqaba Sewerage treatment plant, the re-cycling of treated wastewater for irrigation purposes is an important factor. Fifty thousand trees including 20,000 olive trees have already been planted around Khirbet Al Samra and a total of 50,000 forest trees will be planted during the 1986-1990 development plan.

According to earlier reports, 99 per cent of all Jordanian households now have a main water supply system or are in the process of being connected by the end of the decade. The remaining one per cent of houses are in settlements which are either too small or too isolated for a piped supply to be practical.

Around 1,100 new subscribers have been connected to potable water network supplies in the Jordan Valley, and following the addition of around 25 per cent new works in the Southern parts of the Valley, more than 95 per cent of the Valley's residents now enjoy the benefits of piped water supplies.

Jordan's refugee camps have also benefited from the authority's potable water projects started pumping last January.

Conference reviews 5 papers on municipal councils

AQABA (Petra) — A four-day general conference for municipalities and local councils in Jordan, which began in Aqaba on Saturday, resumed its sessions Sunday with discussions of five working papers dealing with various topics.

The first paper was presented by the Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) President Mohammad Sa'id Abu Nowar in which he dealt with the impact of regional development programmes on the development of Aqaba city. The paper reviewed the history of Aqaba, its development through the ages and its economic importance. It also discussed the care and attention given to Aqaba by the government and the plans and programmes which have been drawn up to expand administrative, economic and social development in the region.

In his paper, Mr. Abu Nowar also pointed out that Aqaba began to assume its strategic position after His Majesty King Hussein ordered the setting up of Aqaba port in 1952. A summary of the new five-year development plan for the region was also included in the first paper.

Dr. Mohammad Qasem Qaryouti, from the University of Jordan, submitted a paper on the improvement of the administrative efficiency of local councils and the present role of these councils in accordance with current legislation. Dr. Qaryouti's paper also specified the roles of local councils in accordance with the development trends adopted by the government as well as a new perception for the future role of local councils in Jordan.

The third paper presented during Sunday's session dealt with the division of land law within municipalities' boundaries and it was presented by Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Nsour. The disorganised and haphazard development of cities is undesirable due to the building, social and economic problems resulting from improper planning, Dr. Nsour said in his paper.

Another paper was presented by the Audit Bureau Director General Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas in which he discussed the financial control of municipal and local councils. Dr. Dabbas pointed out that there are several parties who exercise control over local councils such as the Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, provincial governors as well as the Audit Bureau.

East and West

Having studied art in the West, Guiragossian draws his figures in the occidental way which is based on the ancient Greek idea of perfect proportions. His colours and compositions, based as they are on the Oriental carpets, woven in abstract patterns hundreds of years ago are those of the East, and thus Guiragossian manages to beautifully combine the two main influences in his life, East and West. Via this combination the artist also achieves his aim of making us feel those conflicting emotions, those complex feelings of joy and sorrow, of power and helplessness all at the same time. As Guiragossian says: "I was born in a war and you will feel it in my work, but you will not see it. Good art must not show the drama, it must be like a good actor who makes the people cry but never shows his tears."

Although only in his early thirties, Guiragossian has a very mature and realistic approach to life and art. Craftsman, technician and philosopher, he is an artist of enormous potential and talent. Open to all suggestions and influences he remains in control with a confidence born of hard work and a totally committed and serious approach. His is an exhibition that should be seen.

ART REVIEW

Sometimes the horses form a pattern, their necks and legs winding around and around, reaching forever outwards from the circle in which they are tied by each other, like some of M.C. Escher's fantastic lizards, while something in their open mouths and wild eyes hints at Picasso's Gernica. At other times the arch in the neck and leg is echoed by another and another achieving a pulsating rhythm, a movement that flows like the waves on the beach.

Guiragossian catches the same regular beat in his figures which often are more felt than seen, particularly in the more abstract paintings. The curves of the body are rendered in strong fluid lines, the darkness of his colours, the subtle nuances of dark blues and blacks and the graceful, yet slightly hun-

Evoking deep, conflicting emotions without drama

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The best way perhaps of analysing the work of Emmanuel Guiragossian, now on show at the Petra Bank Art Gallery until the end of the week, is to start by describing one of his paintings; for then the paradoxes of his work, the complexities and simplicities, the conflicting emotions they raise, quickly become apparent.

Imagine a horse, its head arched back along its powerful neck, the muscles in its shoulder tense and

rippling, ready to run. It is a classical study, its perfect proportions and stance are those of an ancient Greek statue and like those statues, it is vibrant, vital. But unlike those statues, noble and solid in grey marble, this horse is painted in soft transparent pinks, a colour that is the antithesis of the feeling of restrained energy, of majesty of the little understood, yet deeply felt, emotions the image raises.

These feelings evoked by the painting are something akin to the ones one experiences when looking at the drawings of prehistoric

man in the caves of Lascaux. Guiragossian has caught in the same pure, graceful lines a feeling of primeval awe, of wonder. He has depicted beasts as the ancients did, recognising like them our dependence on them. And as you feel the cave drawings were a basic need to the men who painted them, so you feel that to Guiragossian his art is also a need.

Horses

Several of the 25 paintings on display are devoted to the horse. Sometimes they prance against a patchwork background of matt colours — soft greys, ochres dark magentas, pastel blues — divided and separated by sinuous black lines. Using an egg tempera which allows the colours to glow one through another, Guiragossian has derived his wonderful combinations from those found in the geometric intricacies of Caucasian rugs.



Abstract by Emmanuel Guiragossian

Hamzeh returns from Arab Health Ministers' Council

Casablanca meeting decides to build Arab hospital in Jerusalem, appeals for help to reopen Hospice

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Health Ministers' Council, which ended its meetings in Casablanca, Morocco, on Friday, has decided to build an Arab hospital in occupied Jerusalem to offer medical services to the Arab population and through the Jerusalem Committee, the council will issue an appeal to Arab and Islamic nations and the World Health Organisation (WHO) to help re-open the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem, Health Minister Zaid Hamezh announced in Amman Sunday.

The minister who has just come back from the Casablanca meeting, said that the council has also decided to allocate \$500,000 to be used through the WHO regional office and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) in their endeavours to provide comprehensive vaccination services to Arab children.

He went on to say that the council will organise a special symposium on the dangers of the improper use of pesticides which is to be held in Amman during July.

The council also decided to nominate Dr. Hamzeh to stand as chairman of the coming WHO meetings to be held in Geneva during May, and to support the election of Jordan and Iraq for

membership of WHO's executive council for two additional years in recognition of their efforts in health-related affairs, the minister said.

In addition, the council has decided to support the medical services provided by the Lebanese authorities in the wake of the civil war and the South Yemeni authorities following the coup in January, Dr. Hamzeh added.

The Council of Health Ministers, he added, issued a separate declaration voicing their condemnation of the Iranian aggression on Iraq and Iran's attempts to occupy Arab territory. The declaration demanded that Iran stop its aggression immediately and pull out its forces to

international boundaries and also that it accept resolutions on the question issued by the United Nations Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, for the start of peaceful negotiations and the establishment of peace in the Gulf. Dr. Hamzeh continued.

The council has decided to expand the Arab Higher Educational Council's membership by admitting three ministers of higher education and it also decided to urge Arab countries to take part in a pan Arab meeting on food poisoning which is due to be held in Amman towards the end of June 1986, the minister said.

The council approved a request by the United Nations Centre for Population Settlements to attend the council meetings as observer and issued an appeal to world nations to put an end to the nuclear arms race and to enlighten world public opinion about the dangers of nuclear wars, Dr. Hamzeh said.

He said that the council has decided to take part in a symposium on Arab pharmaceutical industries which is due to be held in Amman in the first week of May.

Jordanian industrial fair opens in North Yemen

SANA'A (Petra) — A Jordanian industrial fair was opened in Sana'a, the capital of North Yemen, on Saturday by North Yemen's Minister of Supply and Trade Fuad Qaid Mohammad.

The minister inspected the different items on display at the week-long fair which has been organised to promote various Jordanian national products. Mr. Mohammad praised the excellent quality of the goods and paid tribute to North Yemen-Jordanian economic and trade relations.

On display at the fair are leather, plastic, rubber, mineral and chemical products as well as cosmetics and scents, metallurgical and electrical products, furniture, kitchens, doors, food supplies, agricultural products, paper and office equipment.

Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director of the Trade Centres Corporation, who is supervising the fair, made a speech voicing appreciation to the minister and the different Yemeni departments which helped to facilitate the organisation of the fair in Sana'a.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is participating in the event

with its folk troupe which presented several performances and national dances and songs before the audience.

Attending the opening ceremony were undersecretaries of several Yemeni ministries, members of the diplomatic corps and Jordanian and Yemeni businessmen.

A total of 117 industrial concerns in Jordan are participating in the fair which was organised by the Ministry of Industry and Trade's Trade Centres Corporation to help promote the sale of Jordanian national products abroad.

The fair is also in implementation of a North Yemeni-Jordanian economic and trade agreement signed by the two countries to reach the end of 1985. Under the agreement, North Yemen undertakes to purchase \$5 million worth of Jordanian products annually. During the fair, Jordanian businessmen are expected to conclude deals for selling products worth \$5 million and shipment of the consignments will follow immediately.

8 months on, first heart recipient goes jogging

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Eight months after receiving a new heart, Abdullah Mohammad Khalil, 23, is reported to be in excellent condition and, besides working as a clerk at the outpatient department of the Queen Alia Heart Centre where the heart transplant operation was conducted, he does daily physical exercises to keep fit.

In an interview with Jordan Television, heart specialist Husam Nshewiat, now supervising Mr. Khalil's progress, reported that the heart recipient is in excellent shape and that his new heart is functioning normally. Dr. Nshewiat said that the transplant, the first ever in Jordan, has been one hundred per cent successful.

Dr. Nshewiat said that Mr. Kha-

li was leading a normal life, discharging his duties as clerk and going home and coming to work at the hospital on foot. He is also running at least three or four kilometres every day to keep fit.

On the type of medicine which Mr. Khalil receives, Dr. Nshewiat said that he takes only the minimum quantity of drugs required to maintain a stable condition. "But certainly there has been no sign whatsoever of any failure or weakness in the heart of the recipient," he continued.

Interviewed on the same programme, Mr. Khalil said he was feeling in perfect shape and that his daily physical exercises, which he started only last week, were doing him good and helping to strengthen the muscles of his feet and legs.

Engineers' training

The cabinet endorsed the idea of involving public companies and institutions in offering work to new engineers to acquire training. Under the arrangement, engineers would receive at least one year's training with a monthly salary of JD 120. Ministries and institutions would offer training to at least 250 engineers, the cabinet said in a statement.

The cabinet, which held a meeting Saturday, entrusted the Ministry of Public Works to prepare designs for the improvement of the Irbid-Amman highway. The statement said that work on the first stage of the project will begin on the Thaghet Asfour stretch of road between Irbid and Jerash.

The cabinet also said that Jordan will host the forthcoming meeting of Arab writers to be held in March 1988.

Hostage crisis marks time

(Continued from page 1)

one of Iraq's main arms suppliers. Dr. Raad said he was told in Beirut that a change in French policy on the war was central to the kidnappers' demands.

The Lebanese-born physician, who was standing as a right-wing candidate in Sunday's elections, said he had not met the captors of a four-man French television crew seized eight days ago.

The crew's abduction has been claimed by the previously unknown "Revolutionary Justice Organisation," which said it was warning Paris to "stop all French activities in Lebanon."

In a development raising hopes for the missing Frenchmen, Iraq said two Iraqi dissidents whose freedom had been linked to the hostage drama would be flown to Paris shortly.

An anonymous caller who said he spoke for Islamic Jihad last week gave France until Sunday to "recover" the dissidents, who were expelled from France last month and immediately jailed on their arrival in Baghdad.

Dr. Raad said the kidnappers

were holding diplomats Marcel Fontaine, 43, and Marcel Carton, 62, seized nearly a year ago, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann, kidnapped last May, in Shiite strongholds in Beirut and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, said on Sunday that France's ambassador to Tunis, Eric Rouleau, was turned away after waiting three days for a visa at the immigration section of Tehran's Mehrabad airport.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry official confirmed the substance of IRNA's story and said Mr. Rouleau was not allowed in because "nobody wanted to talk to him."

Marc Bonnefous, head of the Middle East and North Africa Department of France's External Relations Ministry, had also wanted to talk about the hostages but was refused a visa in Paris, the official added.

In Stockholm, Iraq's vice-president said that the two Iraqi dissidents whose freedom has been linked to the release of three hostages in Lebanon could go free whenever they wished.

World leaders end meetings

(Continued from page 1)

City Hall after the funeral ceremony and private rooms were available for those who wanted more serious discussions.

Attention centred on the first-ever meeting between Mr. Shultz and Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, making his first visit to the West since he was appointed last year.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ryzhkov drove to the Soviet embassy immediately after the cortege with Mr. Palme's white coffin left for a private burial. They emerged after two hours of talks, twice as long as scheduled, to say they had made no headway on key issues dividing the superpowers.

A senior U.S. official made it clear there had been no progress on setting a date for a second summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Thousands of people filed silently past Mr. Palme's grave in the grounds of Stockholm's Adolf Fredrik Church late into the night and a long queue formed again at daybreak (See page 8).

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was among those who paused with head bowed to lay a single flower on the coffin at the City Hall on Saturday.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and East German Communist Party leader Erich Honecker sat side by side during the funeral ceremony.

Later, they laughed and toasted each other at a reception but both refused to comment on the possibility of Mr. Honecker making a long-awaited visit to Bonn.

Leaders of the six countries which sponsored the so-called "Five Continents" initiative for a nuclear freeze — Sweden, India, Greece, Mexico, Argentina and Tanzania — met to discuss their response to letters they had received from Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in the past few days.

"The basic issue in the letters is the question of verification," Mr. Papandreou told Reuters.

But neither Mr. Papandreou nor Mr. Carlsson, who has taken Mr. Palme's place in the group, would divulge the contents of the letters.

Jordan Times

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Third World and the formulation of a new information order

Aleksandar Petkovic

THE eighth session of the non-aligned countries' Inter-Governmental Council for Coordinating Cooperation in the Field of Information was held in Dakar, capital of Senegal, from January 9 to 13, 1986 at the initiative of Indonesia, in its capacity as chairman of the Council, and in conformity with the recommendations of the General Conference of information ministers of the non-aligned countries held in Jakarta in January 1984.

In a working and friendly atmosphere, the ministers of information and senior officials of the ministries of information and foreign affairs carried out an extensive exchange of views on matters of fundamental importance to the further development of cooperation among the non-aligned countries in the domain of information, an area of cooperation which is characterised by increasingly diverse and effective forms of exchange. The meeting was an important concrete move in the direction of intensifying all forms of cooperation among the non-aligned countries in the field of information. The need and readiness of the non-aligned countries to advance this kind of cooperation stem in part from the rapid development of modern technology (the application of computer technology in news agencies, the introduction of satellite and cable television, video and other systems) and from the major challenges such innovations pose to them and to other developing countries. Owing to the familiar problems they face in their social and economic development, these countries are unable to halt the widening and deepening of the technological gap between themselves and the developed countries on their own and especially not through individual efforts. It is therefore imperative that these countries be dealt with within the framework of international organisations through a clearly defined policy conceived on the broadest possible basis.

A top priority of the non-aligned movement in the domain of information is the development and emancipation of national systems of information and communication. This is a vital element of the faster overall development of each country and it is directly connected with the striving of countries to reinforce their independence, sovereignty and integrity. The emancipation of national information systems is also closely connected with technical

and technological advances in the development of the necessary infrastructure and training of personnel. This process calls for increased and more effective aid primarily to the least developed countries on the principles of solidarity and individual and collective self-reliance.

Acting in line with an already well-established practice, the participants in the Dakar meeting made a critical analysis of their contribution to the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Seventh non-aligned summit, the General Conference of non-aligned information ministers, and numerous specialised meetings of members of the non-aligned movement and of a wider international character. The analysis corroborated the assessment of the movement's activities made at the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference held in Luanda last autumn. It confirmed, first of all, that irrespective of certain fluctuations and occasional standstills, cooperation in this domain has evolved continuously since the Fourth non-aligned summit in Algiers. It is the result of an increased awareness of the importance of this kind of exchange as a vital factor of overall cooperation and relations in all activities, and it has confirmed that not one question relating to international relations can be resolved today without the participation of the non-aligned countries. It is only through intensified mutual cooperation, through concrete activities, through self-reliance and mutual assistance on a basis of solidarity that the non-aligned countries can contribute towards a radical change of the present-day inequitable relations and towards the suppression of monopolies in the field of information.

The message sent to them by the chairman of the non-aligned movement, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the opening speech made by the President of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, who is also the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, were an incentive to the participants to outline a clear vision and concrete courses of future activity in the sphere of information in line with the original principles of the policy and movement of non-alignment.

Analysing the activity of the non-aligned countries, the participants highlighted with satisfaction the results being achieved through cooperation in the non-aligned news agencies' pool which, they noted, was becoming an increasingly important source of information on overall social developments in the non-aligned countries and on their activities in the movement and on the wider international plane. Over the past ten years, the pool has increased its membership from 10 to 93 members, and it now puts out about 60,000 words every day. Also, cooperation among newspapers, radio and TV stations is still modest enough in most cases. We must therefore make an inc-

prehensive flow of information, all national and regional centres of the non-aligned countries should exchange not only topical news stories and information, but also information pertaining to education, science, technology, industry, trade, finance, banking and other areas of interest. Furthermore, the media in all the non-aligned countries should keep both the domestic and foreign public informed on progress in the preparations for the coming non-aligned summit and also on its proceedings and results, and so make their full contribution towards asserting the authentic principles of non-aligned policy. In that context, the tasks of all the non-aligned countries, notably

non-aligned broadcasting and television organisations had come to a summit making it necessary to take joint measures and action to revive it, and, especially, to step up the exchange of programmes. Support was extended to the initiative of certain non-aligned countries for a regular meeting of the Committee for coordinating cooperation among the broadcasting organisations of non-aligned countries to be held in preparation for the Third Conference of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organisations.

After noting that considerable progress had been made in the period since the conference in Jakarta, the participants in the meeting of the Coordinating Council emphasised the need for more dynamic action to further the process of decolonisation of information by promoting mutual understanding and also by cherishing and preserving the cultural heritage and cultural identity of individual countries. They recommended that the next General Conference of information ministers, to be held after the Eighth non-aligned summit, arrange for the holding of a meeting of experts in the field of informatics. By providing an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experience, such a meeting would make it possible to define concrete forms of activity in the period ahead and to inaugurate organised forms of cooperation in areas in which it is still in its embryonic stage.

In a wide-ranging and democratic exchange of views on the need for a greater and more balanced flow of information on life and developments in the non-aligned countries, the principle according to which exchange of information should serve to promote better knowledge and understanding among the non-aligned countries was reaffirmed. The demand of the non-aligned countries for a new international information order to be set up does not mean that they intend to introduce an already existing model. This can only be achieved as a long-term process implying not a confrontation with existing systems but universal cooperation on terms of equality for the aim of bringing about a greater measure of democratisation and national emancipation in the field of information and communication.

On this occasion too, the representatives of the non-aligned countries voiced their solidarity with the people of Palestine in their struggle for asserting their inalienable rights under the guidance of their legitimate rep-

resentative, the PLO, with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their fight against colonial domination, pressure and apartheid, and with all other peoples fighting for freedom, independence and sovereignty. They emphasised in particular the need that the information media of the non-aligned countries spread the truth about the just cause of these peoples and countries, their liberation movements in particular.

Taking part in the work of this important meeting were delegations from Algeria, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Cameroon, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Bangladesh, the DPR of Korea, the PLO, Pakistan, Syria, the PDR of Yemen, Vietnam, Oman, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Cuba and Yugoslavia.

The latest session of the Inter-Governmental Council showed once again that the Council's role in launching, encouraging and coordinating activities in the domain of information was very important and that this coordinating body should come up with initiatives for the development of broad-based activities among the non-aligned countries at every level — bilateral, regional and multilateral. Consequently, the agreements reached at the Dakar meeting should be translated into practice by all the non-aligned countries, the members of Council in the first place.

All the recommendations made at this meeting were adopted by consensus, whereby a contribution was made towards the safeguarding and further strengthening of the movement's unity of action on the basis of the authentic principles and aims of non-alignment. The realism displayed in the planning of concrete activities is an incentive to the non-aligned countries to continue fostering all forms of comprehensive cooperation among themselves, thus spreading the truth about their own development and progress, about the activities of the non-aligned movement and its contribution to a resolution of outstanding international political and economic problems. In this way, the non-aligned countries are making their contribution to the preservation of peace and security in the world and to the creation of conditions for the setting up of a new international information and communication order — Review of International Affairs, Belgrade.

The writer is Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Information.

Charity begins on earth

NO-ONE knows exactly how many billions have been spent, or are in the pipeline to be spent, to gain "advanced information" on Halley's Comet, a planetary body that visits the vicinity of the earth every 76 years, and it is not even known yet whether the visit has any direct or indirect effect on life on our planet. From Tokyo to New York and Australia to the Soviet Union, millions of dollars are spent every second to keep track of the comet and, as new information pours in every day, many more millions are being allocated to keep the project going. It is doubtful whether any of those who are empowered to keep funds flowing to such projects ever spared a second to think whether the inhabitants of the earth, as members of a universal family, can afford such projects. We are talking about projects whose results may not have the slightest bearing on those members of the universal family who are deprived of one square meal in a week, and trying to find whether there is any trace of logic in what the comet-watchers are doing or making an attempt at doing.

Of course, the data that the world acquires today on comets, space and nuclear phenomena could be of help to our future generations but what about the present generation? Is it logical that we make things easier for future generations at the expense of contemporary generations, a good part of which could do a lot with a little from the millions of dollars spent to find out minute details of what makes the solar system tick?

The starving millions of Africa, Asia and elsewhere in the so-called South could not care less if Halley's Comet, or any other planetary body for that matter, is bent upon invading/occupying/subjugating the earth or if it means a change in seasons; for they could not be in worse shape than they are now. Would it make any difference to them to know that the nucleus of Halley's Comet is blue, yellow or indigo or a combination of all colours? But it matters to them when a few dollars are spent to give them food and water.

In all probability, the trend of thinking of the world's "advanced generation" has gone beyond the point of no return to consider the more pressing needs of our own planet rather than pushing ahead with matters that could wait.

Man needs progress and development, but at what cost? At the cost of ignoring the cries of his brothers for the basic needs to exist? At the cost of brushing aside the reality that the end result of "progress and development" of tomorrow would be superficial to today's world community at large? We wonder.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Calling on Arabs, Muslims

CROWN Prince Hassan Saturday issued a call to the Arab and Islamic countries to concert their efforts and pool their resources and potentials for the sake of rescuing Arab Jerusalem from occupation and freeing the people and the holy places from oppression. This reminder to the Arabs and Muslims comes at a time when the Arab population under occupation are struggling hard in the face of the Zionist onslaught, and as it has become clear for all that the Arabs and Muslims have not done any meaningful action to rescue the holy city and have not yet agreed on a plan to regain usurped territory in Palestine. All that the Arabs and Muslims did so far was shedding tears and making demands without serious and meaningful action to support their claims and such demands. The Arabs and Muslims sympathy for Jerusalem can never bring it back and the tears can never stop the violation of the holy places now under the yoke of Zionist rule. It is indeed a sorrowful situation to see the impasse attitude on the part of the Arabs and Muslims with regard to their lost territory, and it is painful to see the Arabs and Muslims failing in their duty towards their holy places. What they need to do is offer sacrifice and embark on serious action if they are really interested in regaining their rights.

Al Dustour: Jerusalem, Jerusalem

CROWN Prince Hassan in an address to a municipalities conference in Aqaba was careful to bring up the question of Arab Jerusalem which is now under Israeli occupation. He stressed the unique status this holy city occupies in the hearts of Arabs and Muslims, and stands out as a symbol for all struggle, designed to achieve a liberation of Arab land. The convening of the conference coincided with the Arab Cities Day and manifests the Arab and Muslim nations adherence to the city of Jerusalem and its holy places, despite Israel's measures over the past 19 years to obliterate the city's Arab and Islamic character. The city of Jerusalem which the Israelis illegally annexed after their occupation of the West Bank should be preserved as a sacred site for the Arabs and Muslims everywhere, and therefore, Arabs and Muslims should work seriously towards rescuing this city and its people from occupation and oppression. In his address Prince Hassan reminded the world that Jordan has been exerting all its efforts for liberating the holy land and preserving the Arab and Islamic characters of the holy places there. But for Jordan's endeavours to be successful they have to be backed by concerted Arab and Islamic measures and serious action to secure the liberation of the occupied land.

Sawt Al Shaab: Role of municipal councils

PRINCE Hassan Saturday opened the municipalities conference in Aqaba with a speech emphasising the fact that any serious effort for preserving the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem should be considered as an integral part of efforts for the liberation of Palestine. This concept has been a basic element in the Jordanian policy which also seeks to link the eastern and western parts of the Arab World through economic integration. Prince Hassan told the mayors and the heads of municipal and village councils that Jordan being located in a central region within the Arab World has been driving to achieve inter-Arab economic integration. In his speech he also pointed out the role which local councils could play in the process of economic development, thus contributing towards pan-Arab economic integration. He said that the work of the local councils is essential for providing a decent life for the Jordanian population, and is part and parcel of the overall national development process. His proposals for establishing a fund to finance projects and to conduct surveys on rural population prior to introducing reform and improvements, reflect his keenness on providing what is best for the Jordanian people.

As aid debate heats up, new book recounts contra atrocities

By Joanne Kenen
Reuters

NEW YORK — The debate over President Reagan's proposal to give \$100 million in aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas is in part a debate about men who chose to be known as "cancer," "the dead one" and "suicide."

Those are the names de guerre of central figures in a new book on the "contras" by Washington Post reporter Christopher Dickey, who accompanied the guerrillas on what turned out to be far more of a combat mission than he had bargained for.

The main characters did not live to read the book, but they did not die in battle or for their cause. They killed each other or were "executed" by men like themselves.

Dickey's book, "With the Contras: A Reporter in the Wilds of Nicaragua," fleshes out the story of U.S. involvement with the guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinist government.

Dickey says he gradually became convinced that the contras — whom he credits with saving his life — were responsible for horrendous abuses.

"Atrocities are committed in any war but atrocity propaganda is a special art," he told Reuters. "The images are heard on both sides — the standard atrocity story now is the babies being thrown in the air and speared with bayonets. 'But they didn't execute suicide for nothing,' he added.

Suicide's story begins in July 1979, the final days of the Nicaraguan revolution, when the Sandinistas brought down the rightist dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno was a sergeant in the Guardia, the Nicaraguan national guard, which for 40 years had upheld, with brutality, the Somoza family dynasty. Ortiz's men called their unit the rattlesnakes. They called him suicide, referring to the missions he led them on.

As the Guardia collapsed, Centeno managed to get his men to Honduras. There, men like "Cancer," "The Dead One" and "Krill" helped form the nucleus of what would become the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

The rebels became known as contras, from the Spanish word for counter-revolutionaries.

With the covert aid of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Argentine military (before the restoration of democracy in Buenos Aires in 1983) the "secret war" began.

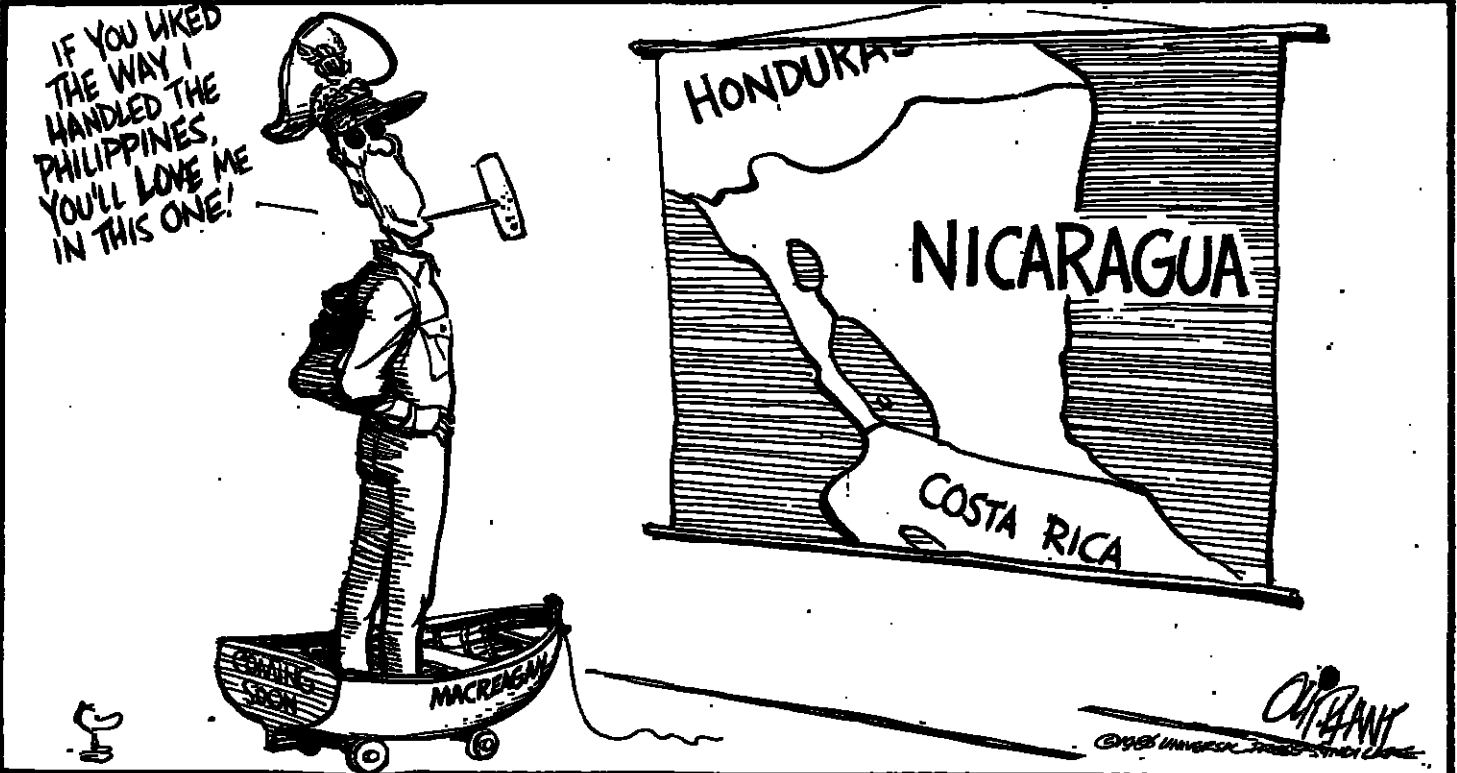
Although the secret ceased to be secret years ago, Dickey adds details about the "core group" that held its strategy sessions on the sixth floor of the State Department in Washington.

President Reagan is seeking \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in humanitarian assistance for the rebels but is meeting with strong opposition in Congress.

Reagan and other supporters of the contras call them "freedom fighters." Critics — including Dickey despite reservations about the Sandinistas — see them as brutes.

Dickey, 34, who covered Central America in the early 1980s and is now based in Cairo, recalled that his first reports on the contras were not overly harsh.

His first impressions were based on several gruelling days that he



and James Lemoyne of Newsweek magazine spent with the guerrillas in northern Nicaragua.

In an episode in the spring of 1983, contras risked their own lives to save Dickey and Lemoyne. After a clash on the Honduras-Nicaragua border, Dickey wrote, he lay "totally exposed, unable to go further."

Reports came to Suicide of more Sandinista trucks on the move. "Suicide decided to take his main contingent, what looked like about 300 men assembling nearby, in a head-on run against the Sandinista lines, drawing fire and pulling the bulk of the Sandinista

force against him as Krill tried to get James and me back out to Honduras," Dickey wrote.

Later he learned men had been killed in hours of fighting. The contras had saved him and persuaded him that their ranks were not filled with "Guardia monsters."

But stories of atrocities worsened. Many were told by an American nun, Sister Lisa Fitzgerald, who lived in the small northern Nicaraguan city of Jalapa.

She told of farmers and religious workers seen as Sandinista sympathisers dragged from their

beds and slain, of abducted teachers and ambushes on busloads of civilians.

Dickey heard similar tales from sources among the rebels, stories of cattle rustling, rapes, torture and murder.

Then he heard about contras who killed contras. Krill, for instance, was thought to have killed scores of his own men. In a rage one day, he shot dead Cancer.

Eventually, the senior rebel officials directing the war from Honduras decided something had to be done.

Orders were given, Dickey says, and Suicide was killed.

"Suicide was executed, not for civilian massacres but for what he was doing to his own men," said Dickey.

But eliminating Suicide and the rattlesnakes did not eliminate violence and terror from the contras, Dickey says.

"Suicide went too far. He went crazy, he wasn't very smart. But the others who were only marginally smarter and not much less brutal remain, to the present, as field commanders."

"And there is no end to it. Not if we give \$100 million," said Dickey.

Australian government bows to mining industry on aboriginal land rights

By Reg Gratton
Reuters

SYDNEY — Australia's Labour government has backed down on promises of national land rights for the country's aborigines, bowing to pressure from the powerful mining industry and its largest mineral-rich state.

The decision, promptly condemned by aboriginal groups, has set the scene for a bitter row with Labour's left wing at its national conference later this year, according to political observers.

A government compromise, hammered out at lengthy cabinet

talks, dropped proposals for uniform national legislation including a 1983 election pledge that aborigines, thought to be bearers of the world's oldest living culture, should have a veto on mining on their land.

The state of Western Australia, which has vast mineral resources, welcomed the government's acceptance of its own proposals which provide, among other things, secure title for aborigines on reserves.

But aborigine spokesman Pat Dodson accused the government of breaching its policy platform and of "selling out" on its com-

mitment to meaningful and rights laws.

"The fight will go on and we will be back in the fray next week," according to Dodson, national co-ordinator of the Federation of Aboriginal Land Councils.

Aborigines in western Australia, where the mining industry lobbied the state government in a massive publicity campaign, would have rights in respect of mining but no veto, according to Federal Aboriginal Affairs Minister Clyde Holding.

Labour, which in opposition saw uniform land rights laws as essential in restoring dignity to the

country's 170,000 aborigines, has had to retreat in the face of public opinion, according to political analysts.

Labour's grand design was to establish a base level of land rights in all six states across the country especially in those states where aborigines now have none.

The aborigines, who officially make up slightly more than one per cent of the population, own about eight per cent of the land but well over 90 per cent of this is in barren areas of South Australia and Northern Territory.

The only states to have any land rights legislation are New South

Wales, the most populous state and South Australia, as well as the Northern Territory.

The 46,000 aborigines living in the northern state of Queensland have no land rights and are not likely to be given any, according to the right-wing state government.

Holding, denying that aborigines had been sold short, argued that national legislation was unnecessary because of the advances made by most state governments in providing secure title to land for aborigines.

He also claimed a minor victory by persuading the cabinet to retain the right of veto over mining in the

arid Northern Territory.

Labour's original plan was to base its legislation on that enacted in the territory, where aborigines make up about a quarter of the 140,000 population.

They have taken ownership of more than 30 per cent of the land, and though much of it is unproductive, mining groups have protested that the legislation had effectively killed all mining and exploration.

The Labour state government in Western Australia, heeding both the mining lobby and public opinion polls, stood firmly against national legislation on territory. It was promoted by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

Philosophers wanted

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK — An industry of the future — artificial intelligence — needs philosophers.

Dr. Clark Glymour, professor of philosophy at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, speaks of an increased demand for philosophy majors, calling it a "growing field." In fact, he talks of "an incredible need for philosophers."

"It may seem odd," he said. "What happened is that some years ago philosophy grew closely connected to logical theory, which, in turn, was the genesis of computer algorithms involved in the development of digital computers."

"Programmers for computers are a dime a dozen, but what is needed are people who can take vaguely formed problems and find ways to make them precise enough to be programmed," Dr. Glymour said. "This is what philosophers can do and they are planning a major role in artificial intelligence."

"For the past 40 years," he continued, "American philosophy has been closely tied to the logical and mathematical study of knowledge and inference. The theories produced in these areas have been precise enough to be used in the design of artificial intelligence programmes."

Like the human mind, a so-called intelligent machine must be capable of applying the knowledge it acquires — intelligence that must be programmed into it by experts.

The connection between philosophy and high technology has recently been "reaching the undergraduate level," Dr. Glymour said.

As a result, Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh last year began a programme for a major, or field of study, called "Logic and Computation," which involves studying the technical and theoretical issues in artificial intelligence.

"It's a professional major," he

said, adding that there are few programmes in the area. "Stanford University has one."

Some programmes, such as those at Wellesley College and the University of Rochester, put more stress on psychology, he said.

All along, he said, there have been "radical misconceptions" about philosophy. Perhaps one reason is that in recent years university philosophy programmes have placed much emphasis on ethics — personal, societal and business.

The number of American philosophy students has plummeted. In the last 10 years, Dr. Glymour said. But he said he expected the number to increase with the realisation that philosophy suddenly is at the edge of high technology.

He noted that many leaders in the field of artificial intelligence have backgrounds in philosophy, with emphasis on logical thought. One is Dr. Herbert Simon of the Carnegie-Mellon faculty, who is a Nobel Prize winner.

He also noted that Dr. Bruce Buchanan, professor of computer science at Stanford University, had developed the Dendral programme, which helps chemists identify the structure of molecules. In designing it, he called upon his background in philosophy courses taken at Michigan State University.

The new major in philosophy and computation at Carnegie-Mellon has attracted 15 students so far, Dr. Glymour said.

"The new major tends to interest those students who are good in mathematics," Dr. Glymour said, "but that doesn't mean they have to take a lot of math."

Core courses include "Logic and Computability," "Probability and Artificial Intelligence," "Fundamental Structures of Computer Science" and "Minds, Machines and Knowledge."

The major also requires a few courses in mathematics, including calculus, statistics, philosophy, linguistics and psychology — New York Times.

Dr. Seuss is on the loose

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuter

NEW YORK — Dr. Seuss, one of the world's best loved creators of rhyming children's books, says with a twinkle — not a sneer, let alone a leer — that he would give it all up to draw nude, or even lewd women.

However, adds 82-year-old Seuss, drawing women as beautiful as Botticelli's or as ravishing as Renoir's was not meant to be because he had a leg problem.

"I got the knees wrong. I started doing children's books because I couldn't draw naked, seductive women. I tried with a book on seven lady Godivas, because I figured one naked lady could not have caused all that fuss, and got the knees wrong on each. It sold 2,000 out of 10,000 copies."

So instead, Theodore Seuss Geisel, which is Dr. Seuss's real name, wrote and illustrated such children's masterpieces as "The Cat in the Hat," "The Grinch that Stole Christmas," "Horton Hatches the Egg," "The Lorax," "Green Eggs and Ham" and now a new one for adults called "You Are Only Old Once" — about waiting in doctors' offices.

Dr. Seuss recalls his career with chuckles as he rests in his hotel room having just attended his first ever book signing — 1,300 copies of "You Are Only Old Once" — in two hours. Five hundred people were left waiting in line, mostly children, who he says will also have to wait 70 years or so before they can understand it.

Resting for Dr. Seuss, a gentle, thin bearded man who looks far younger than his years, means spinning out one tall but true story after another, including a few secrets.

For example, he says he hates "The Cat in the Hat," one of the most popular of his books, which have sold more than 100 million copies round the world.

But he says that with a wink as well — after all who can hate a mischievous cat who wanders off the street into a house where there are two children, wreaks havoc in the house while the mother is out, but puts everything to rights before she returns?

"That book gave me problems. It was a pain in the neck to do. I was commissioned to do a book for school use and handed a list of words. I said 'I'd only do it if I could find two words that rhymed and were funny. Well, I found cat and then hat and I thought well, why not a cat in the hat?'"

The 1957 book was to compete with the popular but dull "Dick and Jane" series used to teach children to read. But schools refused to buy it and instead the book was sold in stores.

"Disgruntled parents bought it by the millions until the schools bought them," he recalls.

Seuss's favourite book is "Horton Hatches the Egg," about an elephant who discovers a bird's egg in a tree and sits and sits on it until it is hatched, even though such dedication leads to the elephant's capture and his shi-

ment, tree included, to New York, where he is put on display.

That book, says Seuss, was the result of a mysterious shift in the wind. "I had drawn a picture of an elephant on transparent paper and one of a tree on another piece of paper and left the window open. The wind blew the elephant onto the tree and I wondered what that elephant doing in the tree?"

Sounds also inspire: "He got the idea for his first children's book: 'And to Think that I Saw it on Mulberry Street,' while sailing to Europe in 1936 and being driven to distraction by the constant da-da-da-da of the ship's engine. 'I was trying to escape the rhythm,'" he said.

He worked for two years on "The Lorax," a children's book warning against polluting the environment, and got nowhere until he went to Africa and watched a herd of elephants pass.

"I grabbed a pencil and wrote the whole book in an hour and a half. I can't explain it. Sometimes you have luck."

The Ohio-born Seuss said he consigned himself to a life of inspired doodling when he went to look at his notes on King Lear at Oxford University and found a bunch of flying cows.

"I saved my father \$20,000 by leaving Oxford and becoming a cartoonist for Judge magazine in New York. They'd give me \$75 for a cartoon but they were often broke and paid me in merchandise given to them by their advertisers. I got paid once with a crate of shaving cream and one time with 20 cases of soda water that exploded in my refrigerator."

When the bottles blew up, Seuss decided it was time for a career change and became an advertising copywriter for Flit Fly killer. For 16 years he drew outrageous cartoons depicting one calamity after another — all with the caption "Quick, Henry, the fit."

"I was the king of the fly killers. I woke up every morning and all I could see was 'Quick, Henry, the fit.' The only good thing Hitler ever did was get me into uniform and out of the fit business."

During the war, Seuss made an army film called "Your Job in Germany" which won an Oscar for best documentary.

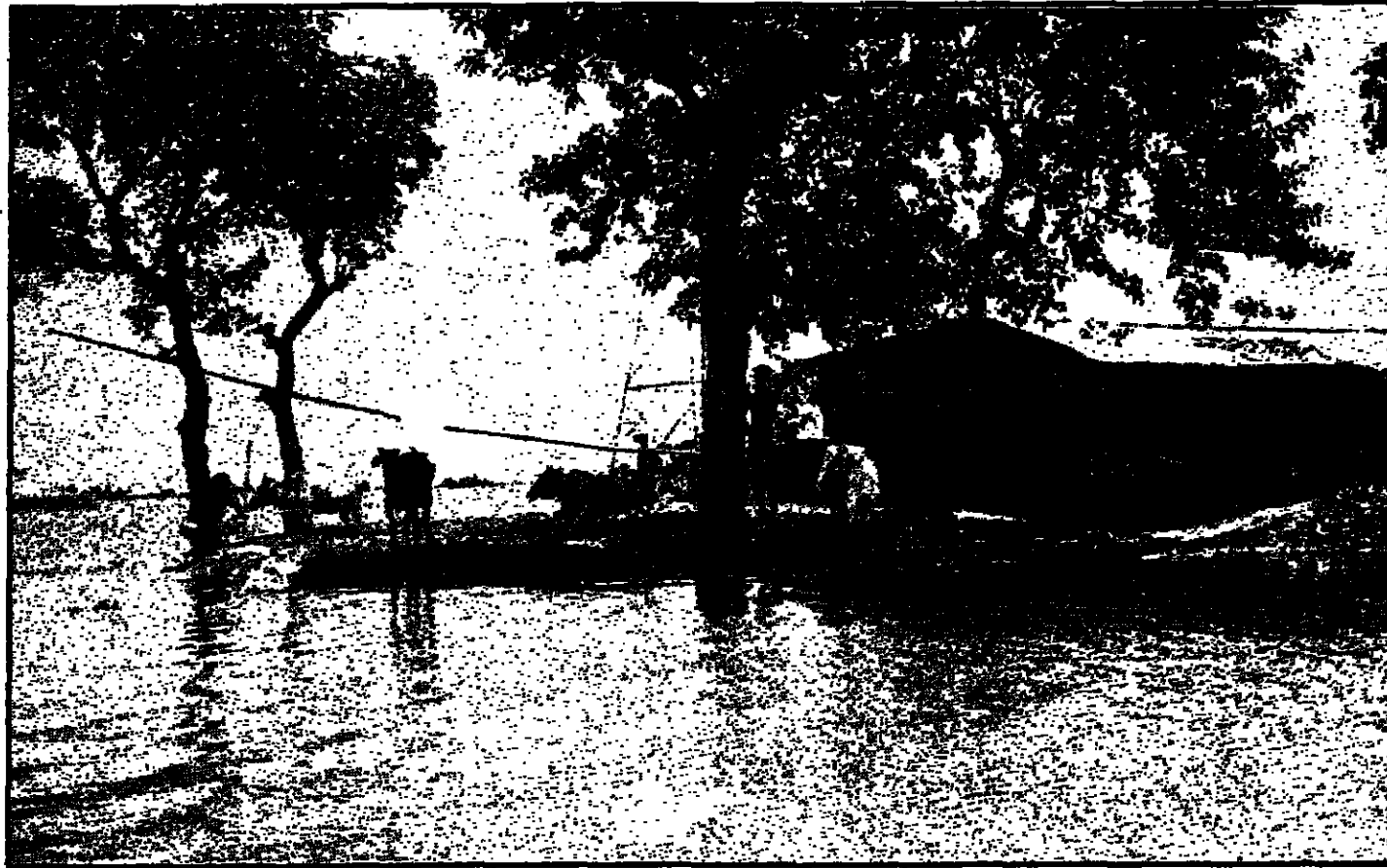
"The film advised soldiers not to shake hands with the Germans. Everybody liked it except General George Patton. He saw it and said 'bull ...' I remember carrying the film to a showing for Germans and having to put in my other hand so I could shake hands with people I was advising every one not to shake hands with," Seuss said.

Before the war Seuss also did political cartoons for the now defunct PM newspaper in New York. "I was very anti-Hitler and very anti-isolationist and got a lot of people mad. I was even accused of being a warmonger."

Dr. Seuss a warmonger? Impossible you say. Well, it is also hard to picture him drawing naked women.

But says Theodore Seuss Geisel, he's done both.

"You might call me a grinch," he said with a smile.



Dacca, Bangladesh: One in seven Bangladeshis lives less than three metres above sea level (Photo by Tom Learmonth — Earthscan)

Bangladesh's sleight of land

This month representatives from donor agencies will assess land reclamation schemes which they have sponsored in Bangladesh. A crucial measure of success will be the extent to which landless farmers, rather than influential landlords, benefit from the schemes. Nurul Huda, based in Dacca, is a senior correspondent on the Bangladesh Observer. He is also Earthscan's correspondent for Bangladesh.

DACCA, Bangladesh — Land in riverine Bangladesh has a way of disappearing — and then re-forming somewhere downstream. Influential landlords are able to take advantage of constant erosion and "char" (new shoal) formation; less powerful farmers lose out.

More than half of Bangladesh's 95 million-strong population is landless. With one of the highest population densities in the world and a high population growth rate (2.8 per cent per year), landlessness in Bangladesh is aggravated by this delta country's flood-prone and shifting landscape.

About 100,000 seasonal farm hands work in the 200-odd islets strewn close to the shore along the Bay of Bengal. The area has been hit by cyclonic storms on average once every three years. Unprotected, the farm hands and their families have suffered huge losses of life, property, crops and cattle.

Erosion is less dramatic, but equally effective in displacing the poor. On Sandwip Island, for example, 72 square kilometres of farmland eroded away in the two decades to 1982. Nearby a new shoal called Char Pir Baksh emerged.

But while disappearing land makes thousands homeless, newly formed land usually becomes the preserve of the class of well-connected landlords, or "jotedars."

Under existing law, all land which has been under the sea for more than 20 years is considered "khas" — the property of the government. By right, if this land reappears, it should go to landless farmers.

In practice the jotedars are one jump ahead of the law. Before the authorities can stop them they send their musclemen to the chars to start growing crops.

Having staked their claim, they then use their influence within the bureaucracy to acquire title to the land, often by means of falsified documents. Violent rivalries between jotedar factions over the occupancy, control and crops of the chars each year cost many poor shareholders their lives.

Indirectly the jotedars are responsible for even greater loss of life. Planting suitable trees in the right places is essential for reducing the impact of erosion and tidal waves.

Though the landlords grab new land, they themselves do not reside on the chars, and take no interest in flood-control measures.

Had the islet of Urir Char, controlled by jotedars, been embanked correctly, it is thought that the 6,000 people killed in a cyclone last May would have survived.

A large-scale plan to resettle 1,000 landless families in co-operatives on 11,000 hectares of land at Char Baggar Dona in Noakhali district faced tough resistance from local jotedars. As a result, only about one-tenth of this land will be made available, and even this small allocation, promised in March 1985, is being held up by bureaucratic delays.

The Char Baggar Dona scheme is part of a land reclamation project undertaken with foreign, and particularly Dutch, technical and financial assistance. The aim of the project is to help accelerate the accretion of land and to protect agricultural land from flooding by saline water.

Two cross-dams built in Noakhali during the 1960s showed that, technically, the creation of "new land" posed no problem. But the settlement of the chars has evolved in line with the power structure of the region, and it has proved much more difficult to achieve the primary goal of the reclamation project — the resettlement of the landless poor.

According to a senior official of the project, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and European Community assistance with future land reclamation will depend on the suc-

cess of the Char Baggar Dona scheme in resettling the landless peasant cooperatives.

At present, pre-construction work is in progress on the 21 kilometre (13 mile) Sandwip-Noakhali dam. It will create 25,000 hectares of new land, and the donor countries have specified that it is the landless who must benefit.

When the dam is completed, land not used for agriculture will be turned over to forestry for soil stabilisation and the provision of fuelwood and fodder.

Late last month a 15-member team of representatives from the Netherlands and other donor countries was scheduled to arrive in Bangladesh to prepare a progress report on the Sandwip-Noakhali scheme. The report, due to appear in June this year, should give the go-ahead for construction to begin in 1987. The team will be looking to see that the authorities are making proper provision to ensure the new land does not fall into the clutches of the jotedars.

Conservatively estimated, the property value of the land created by the Sandwip-Noakhali dam will be \$17 million, with potential crop production equal to \$6 million per year.

This could mean a new start for 25,000 landless families. But the jotedars, accustomed to political wheeler and dealing, will not easily give up on such a windfall — Earthscan feature.

Soviet women want work, peace, children

By Tony Barber

Reuter

MOSCOW — A woman newly appointed to the inner Kremlin leadership says Soviet women face some professional and domestic problems but are much better off than their sisters in many Western countries.

In an article fully reflecting the official line that Soviet women have made great gains, Alexandra Biryukova wrote in the political weekly Novoye Vremya (New Times) that having a job, living in Europe and raising children were still their main goals.

Biryukova, 57, last week became the first woman in 25 years to

enter the highest levels of the Kremlin when she was named at the party's 27th congress as one of 11 Central Committee secretaries. Her duties cover social affairs.

Biryukova said 27 per cent of the approximately 5,000 congress delegates had been women. Some were party officials, artists and scientists, and others were among the industrial workers and collective farmers routinely sent to congresses.

"Soviet women are in the front ranks of the fighters for peace," she wrote. "Women in our country ardently support the party's foreign policy... they back this peace-loving policy with inspired labour and an industrious attitude to work."

Biryukova identified one Soviet problem as the amount of hard manual work done by women.

This was a reference to the large number of women employed as truck drivers, crane-lifters, railway repair workers and street-cleaners.

Touching on the shortage of time-saving home appliances such as washing machines and electric food processors, she added: "Greater effort is needed to ease household chores, most of which are done by women."

But these were minor qualifications in an article which stressed the author's view that women in Western and dev-

eloping countries were worse off and reinforced the traditional Soviet line.

"Women are denied equal rights even in many countries whose ruling circles boast of the 'achievements' of bourgeois democracy," she wrote.

Biryukova, observing that she had been a delegate to a conference last year in Nairobi marking the United Nations decade for women, said many non-Communist countries had been reluctant to accept anti-discriminatory measures there.

"As for the Socialist countries, they went to the Nairobi conference with a sense of duty fulfilled," she added.

Randa Habib's Corner

Touristic tips

PROMOTING tourism industry in Jordan is one of the main targets of the government. At least this is what we hear.

Jordan is a beautiful country with great touristic assets. Desert trips are one of the main attractions for foreigners. So when it comes to prepare such a trip it is only normal to approach the Ministry of Tourism to receive as much information as possible.

Readers complained to me that most of the ministry's brochures were outdated. Some, like the series Welcome to Jordan, were issued as late as 1981. The fact, I was told, is that the Ministry of Tourism is going through a great effort to update all its brochures. The updated Welcome to Jordan, printed in Vienna, will be ready "within one month."

The maps of Jordan and Amman are now given free at the Ministry of Tourism (they used to cost JD 1 each at bookshops). Their date of issue is 1982, which is not bad.

But the problem lies elsewhere. Some travel agencies, which often send sets of brochures to their clients, have not renewed the lot. I, myself, had the experience. I got a very inaccurate map of Jordan printed in 1962. Also, the map of Amman, which has no printing date, was obviously at least ten years old with all given telephone numbers being out of date.

The Ministry of Tourism, to which I passed the complaint, promised to check more closely on travel agencies specially since they are offered the maps of Jordan and Amman free of charge.

Former spy releases memoirs

By Ralph Boulton

Reuter

EAST BERLIN — In the most bitter days of the cold war, he betrayed West Germany's closest secrets to the Soviet secret service. But this week Heinz Felfe, former Nazi SS soldier turned Communist agent, appeared cool and remorseless as he described the lot of a "KGB pensioner."

Felfe, who penetrated the top echelon of West Germany's BND spy network in the 1950s, presented his memoirs — "In Service of the Adversary" — to Western journalists in East Berlin this week.

The extraordinary event came just weeks after East and West swapped prisoners on the border with West Berlin and months after another West German counter-espionage chief, Hansjoachim Tiedge, fled unexpectedly to the East.

The chill of espionage is in the air in wintry East Berlin. A film crew has been assigned to reenact the life of a West German NATO secretary who defected here six years ago, and the authorities have hinted that a statement from Tiedge might soon be forthcoming.

Felfe, now 67 but hale and hearty, praised his treatment by Soviet officers and East German authorities since his release by West Germany as part of a 1969 East-West spy swap.

"They sent me to the Soviet Crimea to recover from my eight years in jail... and told me to just lie back and enjoy my retirement," Felfe recalled.

But, he said, he chose to carry on working and was eventually found a post as a lecturer in criminal science at East Berlin's Humboldt University.

The presence at the university of a man who had served Moscow so well for 10 years under the nickname "Friesen" was known to few students or staff there. Still fewer knew he had also served in the SS under the Nazis.

"I'm satisfied with my life," Felfe said. "I've lived my life and made a contribution to society as I understand it," he said.

"I still draw a comfortable pension from Moscow," he added with a broad smile.

Are retired spies in East Germany and the Soviet Union bonded by any lasting camaraderie? "We don't have any clubs or skittles evenings, if that's what you mean. No. But we may meet up at some occasion and exchange greetings and ask how the other is doing," he told Reuters after the

press conference. Felfe says he has not met the most recent "immigrant," Tiedge, who has been treated here for alcoholism and diabetes since his defection.

"But I have come across Guenter Guillaume at a party and, on one occasion, Rudolf Abel." Colonel Abel was a Soviet master spy exchanged in 1962 in Berlin for United States spy-plane pilot Gary Powers.

Guillaume, arrested as an East German spy in West German chancellor Willy Brandt's office, was released to the East in 1981 after serving seven years in a West German prison. He now lives in a village just outside East Berlin.

What news of Kim Philby, former KGB spy in Britain's MI6? "I've heard he's got a little bit older, but otherwise..." he shrugs his shoulders with a laugh.

"I arranged to meet him on several occasions when planning trips to the Soviet Union, but it never worked out. Sometimes he was out of town on a journey with George Blake or something. But he sends a greeting."

George Blake was jailed for 42 years for spying on British intelligence for the KGB. But he escaped from Wormwood Scrubs prison in 1966 in a daring operation which British security officials believe was organised by IRA.

Felfe's book gives few insights into the operations of the KGB, referring only fleetingly to his recruitment by Soviet officials in post-war Berlin and to conspiratorial meetings with his Soviet controlling officer, "Alfred."

He says he has no regrets about his espionage career, which ended with arrest in November 1961, and denies charges that he directly caused the death or arrest of colleagues.

"Colleagues (at the BND) may have been personally pleasant, but they had political opinions that I did not share."

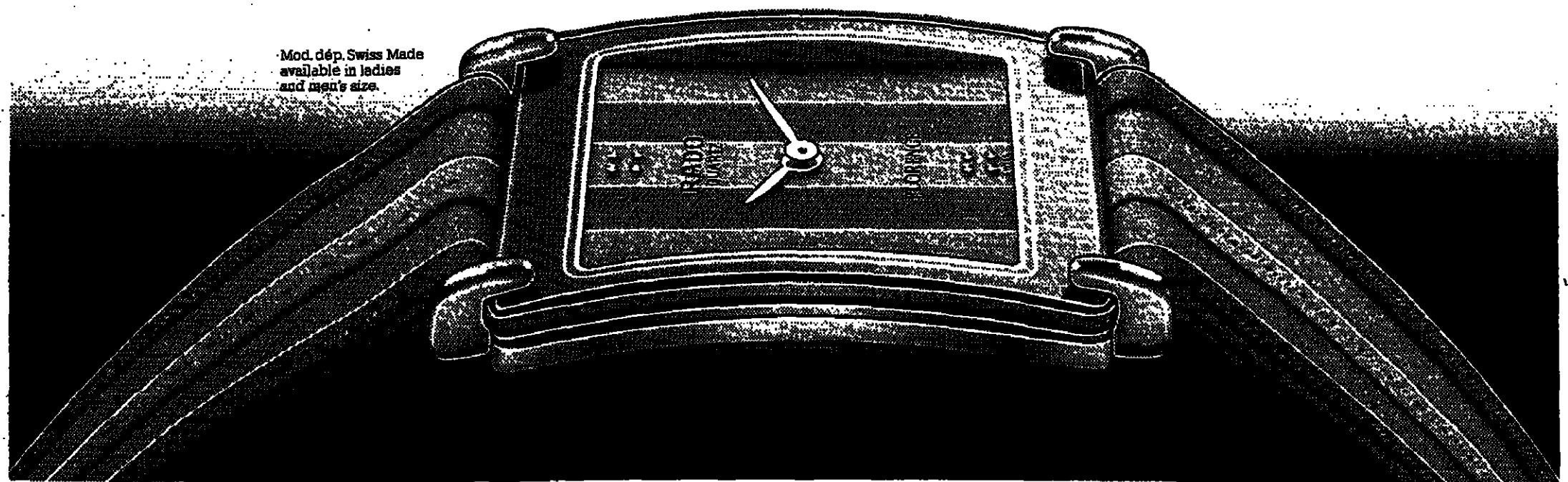
"No-one ended up in prison because of me alone," he said. His KGB controllers had agreed not to act against opposition agents purely on information he supplied.

In his book, he writes that he felt compelled to defend true German values against U.S. "cultural barbarism of coca-cola, gum, narcotics and sex."

He told Reuters he was aware of oppression in Stalinist Russia but still thought the only hope for the future lay in the Soviet Union. He also felt a strong repulsion for the emerging BND and its head, Reinhard Gehlen.

The shape of excellence.

RADO Florence «Anatomy»



Roma serves notice the race isn't over

ROME (R) — Roma re-opened the Italian soccer championship battle Sunday, inflicting only the second defeat of the season on league leaders Juventus with striker Roberto Pruzzo again taking a starring role.

A 64,000-strong crowd at Rome's Olympic Stadium saw the Romans beat Juventus 3-0 and close the gap between the two sides to three points with five games to play.

European Champions Juventus have led the league standings since the second week of the season and had previously lost only to third-placed Napoli in November.

Centre-forward Pruzzo, the league's leading scorer since he hit five in one match last month, increased his seasonal tally to 16 by heading home Roma's second goal in the 28th minute after having an earlier shot saved.

Veteran international Francesco Graziani had headed

Roma ahead from a corner two minutes into the game — the 400th First Division goal of the season.

Roma's success seemed in danger eight minutes from time when Pruzzo was sent off for a foul on Danish international Michael Laudrup.

But Roma pressed forward again and two minutes later Brazilian Toninho Cerezo collected the ball from Sebastiao Nela in front of the Juventus goal and slotted it home.

Juventus, without forwards Aldo Serena and Massimo Briacchi through injury, also lost captain Gaetano Scirea. He limped off in the 58th minute and was

replaced by Nicola Caricola.

In Naples, Argentine striker Diego Maradona converted a 72nd-minute penalty to give Napoli a 1-0 win over Internazionale and keep them in third place, four points behind Roma.

England's Mark Hateley continued in fine form after scoring once last Sunday, with both goals in Milan's 2-0 win over struggling Udinese. Two more Hateley shots were cleared by Udinese defenders.

Pisa drew 1-1 with Como, to stay just outside the relegation zone ahead of Udinese, Bari and Lecce, who suffered their 16th defeat of the season Sunday courtesy of Sampdoria.

Brazil's Dirceu scored for Como midway through the first half with a powerful shot from 35 metres and Italian under-21 winger Paolo Baldieri equalised in the 69th minutes.

Milla to lead Cameroun bid for final

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Titleholders Cameroun, whose soccer fans won the admiration of local fans, aim to maintain their winning form against Ivory Coast in their semi-final of the African Nations' Football Cup here Monday.

They will be looking to Roger Milla in attack to purchase them a ticket to Cairo for the final on Friday against the winner of the other semi-final between hosts Egypt and Morocco who also clash Monday, in Cairo.

Milla, a veteran of the 1982 World Cup whose club is St. Et-

ienne de France, is currently the top scorer of this eight-nation tournament with three goals.

But few would suggest that the 33-year-old striker is running a one-man show. With Louis Paul Mfede and Ernest Ebongue, Milla has helped to make a "one-for-all and all-for-one" forward line that can steal a march on any opponents.

Mfede, who scored twice from the spot in the opening match against Zambia on March 8, has been coach Claude Le Roy's first choice since star striker Teophile Abega was injured in that encounter.

Le Roy, who has coached Cameroun for nearly a year, said Abega was still doubtful for Monday's clash.

Ivory Coast, whose dramatic 1-0 win over Senegal in the last Group A match gave them their semi-final berth, boast an equally talented, if not yet so prolific, striker as Milla in another "exile," Youssouf Fofana, but he is doubtful for Monday's game.

The 19-year-old Monaco player has yet to make an impact in his country's campaign here. The Ivorians' Argentine coach Pancho Gonzalez blames close marking.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Galatasaray held to draw but keeps lead

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — League-leading Galatasaray was held to a goalless draw by last-placed Orduspor in an away game but continued to ride atop the standings with two-point edge Sunday at the end of 27th-round play in the Prime Soccer Division. Close contender Besiktas, which has played one match less than Galatasaray, lost a precious point when it played to a 3-3 draw with 11th-ranked Altay on its own ground. Newly-promoted Samsunspor suffered a 1-0 upset defeat against Bursaspor in an away game but stayed at third-place. Defending champion Fenerbahce lost further ground on the leader by losing 3-1 at Eskisehir.

Norman wins European Open squash title

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — World number two Ross Norman of New Zealand Sunday took the European Open squash title with an untroubled 9-2, 9-3, 9-4 win over Australian Kelvin Smith. Norman, favourite for the title after injury forced the withdrawal of world champion Jahangir Khan of Pakistan, showed more agility and a greater variety of strokes than the 18th-ranked Smith. Britain's Phil Kenyon of England took third place, convincingly defeating Glen Brumby of Australia 10-9, 9-5, 9-2.

China to lift 30-year ban on boxing

PEKING (R) — China is to lift its 30-year ban on boxing in a move aimed at boosting its medal prospects in international sports competitions. The New China News Agency Sunday quoted Sports Minister Li Menghua as saying boxing would be developed in provinces and cities "where conditions are ripe." Boxing was banned in the 1950s because it was considered too dangerous but the sport has flourished unofficially, the agency said. Li said China had made great progress in sport in the last five years but lagged the world in most events. It needed to train promising youngsters to win more medals at international competitions.

Lendl beats Nystrom for FILA title

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden's Joakim Nystrom in straight sets Sunday to win a \$60,000 first-prize in the FILA Trophy Indoor tennis tournament. The 26-year-old ace, no. 1 in the world rankings, disposed of the 23-year-old Swede, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 in two hours and 15 minutes at Milan's Indoor Sports Palace. Lendl was the top-seeded player in the tournament of the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit. Nystrom was the second-seeded.

The calmer nerves will prevail

By Jonathan Wright
Reuter

CAIRO — Moroccans and Egyptians Sunday predicted a tough encounter when their national teams meet Monday (kickoff: 1900 local time) in the semi-finals of the African Nations' Football Cup.

"The match will be tough for both sides and there's no doubt the psychological factor will influence the course of events," Moroccan goalkeeper Badou Zaki told reporters.

Merry Krimau, star striker for the World Cup finalists from North Africa, said: "We know full well how to play the Egyptian team but it won't be a pushover for either side."

Morocco eliminated Egypt in a qualifier for Mexico last summer with a two-match 2-0 aggregate.

Thirst for revenge is expected to draw a capacity crowd to the 100,000-seat Cairo stadium and inspire the host team to perform as well as they possibly can.

"The time has come for us to put into practice the lessons we have learned from our previous meetings with Morocco," said Egyptian coach Mohammad Al Sayyed Sadek.

Sadek acknowledged, however, that the classy Moroccans had a fighting spirit and a formidable resource in winger Aziz Bouderbala, whom he described as one of the most dangerous players of this eight-nation tournament.

"They are strong in defence and attack. They mark closely, which makes it difficult to penetrate this defence," he added.

Former Egyptian manager Mohammad Al Wahsh said the talents and styles of the two teams were remarkably similar and predicted the winner would be the one with the calmer nerves.

"I expect them both to play hard at the start in case they lose a goal they may have trouble making up later," he added.

Krimau of the French club Le Havre and Bouderbala of Switzerland's Sion make up the backbone of Morocco's attack, although in their tough Alexandria group last week Krimau was the only scorer, with one goal against Zambia and one against Cameroon.

In their front line Egypt have Taher Abu Zeid, winner of the "Golden Boot" for top scorer at

the 1984 African Nations Cup in Abidjan and one of the more reliable members of a squad infamous for its inconsistency.

Abu Zeid will play after the tournament organising committee overruled a referee's second warning to him for parading round the pitch after a crucial goal on Thursday.

If anything, commentators in the Egyptian press have added to Egypt's psychological problems with lengthy analyses of what they call "The Egyptian Disease" — a failure to follow through and score, even against teams that are weaker on paper.

Egyptian newspapers dragged the squad over hot coals for neglecting to lengthen their 2-0 lead over Mozambique last Thursday, although the two-goal margin was enough to take them to the top of their group table.

The match Monday will be the first of the tournament to be played under floodlights and Morocco practised after dark Sunday to get the feel of the pitch.

The winner of the Cairo match will play in the final against Cameroon or Ivory Coast, who meet in Alexandria Monday.

Dope-testing system readied for World Cup

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The organising committee of the 1986 soccer World Cup says players will undergo random tests that can detect evidence of drug use as long as six months before the tournament.

Players from the 24 countries competing at 12 stadiums in nine Mexican cities will be tested through a lottery during the tournament's 52 games from May 31 to June 29.

Dr. Aurelio Perez Teuffer, who is in charge of medical services for the World Cup, said the system

will utilise a technical center with laboratories and computers designed especially for the World Cup.

"This laboratory is highly specialised, capable of detecting with certainty evidence of drugs taken six months before," he said. "Even, for example, if a person drank 10 cups of coffee six months

ago, the computer will detect the residuals of caffeine if the person is submitted to an anti-doping exam."

Perez Teuffer, a specialist in traumas and orthopedics, is a member of the organising committee as well as of the medical committee of the governing body of world soccer, FIFA.

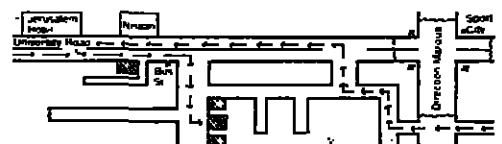
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Additional information can be obtained from the Commodity Management Office, Mr. Wadi Awad (Ext. 421) or Mr. Antone Hinn (Ext. 439), Tel. 604171.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY Invitation for Engineering Services for Wadi Araba Development Project

The Jordan Valley Authority is seeking the services of a suitably qualified international consultant to conduct a study of ground water resources development in Wadi Araba in order to introduce irrigated agriculture into the area and to improve social and economic conditions of the local population.

The consultants should associate with local consultants bureaux or companies to conduct the study.

The consultants will be required to submit technical and financial proposals.

Qualification of consultants will be carried out according to the terms of technical proposal as outlined in an invitation letter.

Terms of reference and invitation letter for the study are now available at the Jordan Valley Authority main offices at Jabal Amman, Third Circle, Has Al Ain Street.

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NOTICE

On the occasion of the Pakistan Day, a flag-hoisting ceremony will be held at the Chancery, Embassy of Pakistan, at 10:00 a.m. on March 23, 1986.

All Pakistani citizens are cordially invited to attend.

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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

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IMF expected to approve trust fund for poor states next week

WASHINGTON (R) — The executive board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is expected soon to approve a trust fund for poorer countries including those in sub-Saharan Africa, monetary sources say.

The \$2.7 billion fund, to go before the board on March 26, could be used by 50 or 60 countries. The trust was first formed in the mid-1970s following a decision by IMF members to sell some 700 million grammes of gold the leading agency had in its coffers.

It ran out of money in 1980, but since then the loans, which carry only a one-half of one per cent interest rate over 10 years, have been repaid.

The decision to continue making the funds available is in recognition of the fact that many poor countries have made little or no progress over the last decade and many have actually lost ground.

The World Bank, the IMF's sister agency, is trying to come up with a similar agreement that will allow it

to match money in the IMF trust fund in some fashion.

Under the trust fund, the IMF would provide loans over a three-year period, with equal amounts to be given each 12 months. The money would only go to help a country relieve balance of payments pressures, allowing some breathing room while it gets its economic house in order.

It will recommend guidelines for economic activity but will not carry out the exhaustive reviews that characterise its other lending activity and which has often come under fire from developing countries, the sources said.

The IMF expects to make the full \$2.7 billion available immediately but the World Bank may limit its fund to about \$1.2 billion.

There may also be some debate between the two agencies on which countries are eligible for the funds.

The IMF says that between 50 and 60 countries will qualify. China and India, the two largest

developing countries, have said they will not use it.

The bank currently makes credits under its International Development Association (IDA) arm that are virtually interest free and run for 50 years.

Last year, the bank gave IDA credits to 52 countries, although it considers only 38 of these nations so poor as to be eligible only for this kind of assistance.

The remaining 14 were given both credits and loans in recognition of their somewhat better economic health and thus their ability to pay more normal interest rates.

The World Bank is discussing a new infusion of funds for its IDA coffers, and the matching of the IMF funding is centred on this.

The last IDA funding was for \$9 billion, but developing countries and many donor nations said it was not enough considering the problems in many Third World countries.

Top Aquino official calls for Western concessions on loans

STOCKHOLM (R) — The West would commit a grave injustice if it insisted the Philippines repay all its foreign debt, particularly loans incurred by cronies of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos, a senior Aquino government official said.

"It would be doing a grave injustice to our people if debt incurred by the previous administration and spent in ways which didn't benefit the people at all should prove to continue the people's difficulties," Mrs. Aquino's Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shabani told Reuters in an interview during the weekend.

Ms. Shabani said a distinction had to be drawn between "bad loans — private, commercial loans — and sovereign loans which the administration has inherited and which in accordance with international law it is bound to honour."

The Philippines has a total foreign debt of some \$25 billion.

Ms. Shabani is the sister of Philippine armed forces chief Fidel Ramos whose defection to President Cory Aquino's cause last month was the final blow to the Marcos regime. She was in Stockholm as the Philippines representative at the funeral Saturday of prime minister Olof Palme.

Ms. Shabani said the so-called "hidden wealth" accumulated by the Marcos family and its cronies had been estimated by an Aquino government commission at between \$5 and \$10 billion — or almost a third of the Philippines' foreign debt.

"It is mainly the poor people who will have to repay this debt and we cannot just rely on striped pant diplomacy to solve this problem."

Calling the foreign debt "an albatross which hangs around Cory Aquino's neck," she said the

new government would have to explain its position to the West in order to obtain some concessions on repayment.

"We are long standing members of the international community and do not want to rock the boat," she said, but added:

"We hope the international authorities and our friends in the world community will understand the onerous conditions under which the Aquino government is now committed to honour its external obligations in accordance with international law."

"One must be careful when economic problems contribute to social unrest and this in turn becomes an explosive political issue," she said.

Asked if her views on debt represented official policy, she said they reflected the debate within the government on the issue.

Reagan, Mulroney meet tomorrow for talks on free trade pact

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada meet this week for talks on a free trade pact that a White House official says could erase the border between the two trading partners.

An accord could, they hope, end all barriers to trade between the two nations, the world's biggest trading partners with \$117 billion in two-way trade last year.

The White House talks on Tuesday will cover bilateral relations in general, but centre on plans for negotiations to create a free trade zone.

U.S. trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter, asked about the goal of the talks, said it was "essentially to wipe out the border," though a Canadian official was more cautious, saying merely that both sides were developing lists of demands.

About 80 per cent of cross-border trade already is duty-free, but talks on the rest are expected

to start in May or June and last for several years.

Canada, which sought the talks, wants secure and open U.S. markets to spur exports and industrial growth.

Canadian officials say that increased competition in the big U.S. market will improve Canada's industrial prowess and make its goods more competitive in global markets.

The U.S. agreed to the talks partly because of frustration over trying to prod GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to open broader talks.

Analysts say a pact between the U.S. and Canada will not only increase bilateral trade but could potentially alter other world trading patterns.

The two nations have pledged not to let current trade disputes over alleged Canadian subsidies of timber and hog exports get in the way of the longer-term efforts.

Canadian Trade Minister James

Kelleher, with an eye to the trade protection sentiment in Congress, told reporters recently that one of Canada's aims was to be able to count on the United States as a steady market.

"We are very concerned with 80 per cent of our export trade going to one country," he said. If it were suddenly cut, it could have drastic economic effects, he added.

And he said he wants an end to barriers, such as the "buy America" laws that require U.S. products be given preferential treatment in all official purchasing.

The United States wants a trade-disputes settlement procedure that is fair, swift and sure, and Canadian agreement could form a pattern for a new GATT dispute agreement.

It also wants to open Canada's markets to service industries like insurance and banking to help cut a trade deficit with Canada that last year reached \$22.2 billion.

Odeh opens meeting in Amman to discuss economic projects in Africa

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Bank Council for Economic Development in Africa has started its meetings in Amman on Sunday to discuss issues related to giving a tentative agreement on financing a number of projects in Africa.

Finance Minister Hanna Odeh said in an opening speech that Jordan has directed its efforts within the Arab nations towards more cooperation with Africa. He said that the Kingdom has offered material as well as moral support to independence and liberation movements in the African continent and the economic development of African states.

The bank, established in 1973, has become one of the main frameworks for Arab-African cooperation. Since its establishment, the bank has financed the construction and the maintenance of

16,000 kilometres of roads, 1,850 kilometres of railroads, 1,500 metres of airport runways and other roads.

In the industrial sector, the bank has allocated 16.1 per cent of its total funds. It has a special concern with the agricultural fields which are most important in developing countries.

Throughout the last ten years, the bank has allocated more than \$890 million for financing different projects in 36 African nations including \$214 million from the loan funds which are allocated for the support of the balance of trade in African states.

The two-day council meetings are chaired by Dr. Chadli Iyari, president of the bank. Jordan is represented in the council meeting by Dr. Yussef Hajajneh, director of the Investment Section at the



Hanna Odeh

Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Dr. Iyari will hold a press conference on Tuesday to review the results of the two-day meeting and the bank's future plans and projects.

South Africa announces budget today

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa's finance minister presents his budget to parliament Monday against the background of continuing economic and political uncertainty as well as competing demands for cash.

Mr. Barred Du Plessis's budget for the financial year beginning in

April will probably try to give a mild boost to the economy without pushing up inflation, currently at nearly 21 per cent, economists say.

Businessmen have sharply criticised the ruling National Party for repeatedly overspending on its financial targets.

But authoritative government sources complain that the treasury faces a huge pile of demands from the black majority as well as requests for more money from the security forces and other sectors.

Riots in black townships have killed more than 1,300 people over the past three years, sapping foreign confidence in South Africa's political and economic stability.

The government has pledged to stamp out unrest by using the security forces and promised at the same time to improve black housing and education, both of which are costly.

"A successful budget — one which contributes to better economic conditions in 1986 — will also lead to better foreign perceptions about South Africa," said Mr. Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, at a recent meeting of his organisation.

Thatcher's privatisation schemes jolt off course

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ambitious programme to roll back the frontiers of state ownership of industry has been jolted off course with a decision to postpone indefinitely the privatisation of British Airways (B.A.).

The government decided last week, only a week before its annual budget, to put off the sale of the airline for an estimated £1 billion (\$1.45 billion) because of continuing uncertainties over U.S. anti-trust legislation.

It followed an earlier revolt in her own Conservative Party, led by former prime minister, Mr. Edward Heath, over plans to sell off parts of the state-owned British Leyland (B.L.) vehicle company to U.S. corporation General Motors.

Under intense pressure from its own supporters, the government last month broke off separate negotiations to sell B.L. Austin Rover car division to the Ford Motor Company.

Government legislation paving the way for the projected sale of the British Gas Corporation which could fetch a record £8 billion (\$11.6 billion) later this year has also run into unexpected problems.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Conservative parliamentarians are threatening to vote against the bill because of the government's refusal to incorporate provisions requiring the company to promote energy conservation.

The need to remove state control from the British economy has been a major ideological theme running through Mrs. Thatcher's seven years of power.

Mrs. Thatcher aides say it has invigorated large sectors of the British economy by exposing them to the stimulating effects of market forces while creating a new class of shareholders among ordinary working people.

The programme has also become a major source of gov-

ernment revenue, allowing it to contemplate potentially vote-winning tax cuts before the next general election, expected in 1988.

The government's most successful denationalisation venture was the £3.9 billion (\$5.7 billion) flotation of British Telecom in 1984. More than two million people bought shares in the new company and most reaped a handsome profit from their investment.

Companies including Jaguar cars, British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless have been divested of state control and launched as flourishing private concerns. But when 92-year-old former Conservative prime minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, suggested last month that the programme had gone too far and the government had "sold off the family silver," his words appeared to strike a chord with the public.

With public opinion polls showing a large majority of voters strongly opposed to the sale of B.L. to American companies, the opposition Labour Party has accused the government of pursuing denationalisation at the expense of all other considerations.

The collapse of the B.A. sale is a particularly bitter blow, both to Mrs. Thatcher and to the company whose managers and staff are reported to be preparing to launch their own bid to buy the airline.

Mrs. Thatcher first spoke of denationalising B.A. seven years ago when its finances were in a mess and its future looked bleak.

Under chairman Lord King, a strong supporter of Mrs. Thatcher, the company has since returned impressive figures — a pre-tax profit of £168.1 million (\$243.7 million) in the 1984 financial year. This was achieved partly by delaying modernisation of its ageing fleet of aircraft until after denationalisation.

Two weeks ago, Lord King told Conservative parliamentarians the flotation was vital if the company was not to become a second-class airline.

Japan plans to trim oil refining output

TOKYO (R) — Japan plans to shut down about 20 per cent of its oil refining capacity because of oversupply at home and a flood of cheaper refined oil from abroad.

This is the result of growing international pressure which forced Japan to relax oil import rules, industrialists say.

The programme for the next two years comes while Japan's 23 oil companies are facing shrinking domestic oil demand and rising debts, after poor profits over the past five years.

Japan is the only advanced industrialised country with something approaching a nationalised oil industry, a spokesman for an international refining company said.

But oil refining is the "poor cousin" of Japan's giant industries. Though the country has to import all its supplies, the refiners have never had the clout of the giant steelmakers or power companies.

They depend on the ministry of international trade and industry's complicated web of production and sales allocation quotas to survive, industry sources said.

But last September the ministry announced moves to open the market along with a compulsory scrapping and merger plan. The target is to trim 23 refiners and distributors into seven groups.

Few analysts believe the recent sharp drop in crude oil prices and decline of the dollar against the yen can offer the industry more than a brief respite. Consumers want cheaper fuels, so windfall profits are likely to be short-lived.

Asia oil's announcement in January that it will close down its Yokohama refinery for good next month marks the first step in shedding industry capacity. The refinery was running at only half its 80,000 barrel per day (b/d) capacity anyway.

But others, like Nippon Oil — Japan's largest and oldest refiner — fear that cuts will mean loss of livelihood not just for the 1,000 or so employees at a refinery with a 300,000 b/d capacity but for whole towns built around refineries.

Merger plans are equally sensitive. Nippon Oil is expected to merge with Mitsubishi Oil.

The name of Mitsubishi is an old-established one so the firm has great pride and insists its name is preserved," the Nippon Oil spokesman said. He added that the name of Nippon Oil, the bigger, elder firm, would of course survive.

Daiyoku Oil and Maruzen Oil merge on April 1 to become Cosmo Oil, and the need for rationalisation is reluctantly being accepted.

Islamic ministers support trade financing scheme

ISTANBUL (R) — Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) trade ministers ending three days of talks Sunday called on member states to give their support to plans for a long-term trade financing scheme.

A resolution by the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (Comcec) said the idea met with "general approval" at the conference.

It said the scheme would be operated within the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB), whose approval it needs, and urged member states to back the idea.

But, the resolution said, plans for a trade information network, a payments clearing union and an export credit guarantee system also discussed at the conference, needed further study.

The conference, aimed at boosting Islamic trade and increasing self-sufficiency among 46 member states, called on governors of OIC central banks to enhance cooperation and invited them to report to the next Comcec meeting.

Internal trade among OIC member states is currently about 10 per cent of their total trade.

The meeting was the second of Comcec, set up by the Islamic summit in Taif, Saudi Arabia, in 1981. The first was held in Istanbul in September 1984 but the resolution reported plans to hold the meetings annually in September.

OIC agriculture ministers met concurrently with the trade ministers and approved a report outlining possibilities for greater cooperation in food production and security of supplies.

That Comcec resolution said that OIC transport and communications ministers would meet at the same time as the trade ministers in 1987. No venue was set.

The trade ministers set up a group comprising various Islamic bodies, including the IDB and the Casablanca-based Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, to complete an inventory of trade preference schemes of OIC member states.

It should also look at ways of demolishing non-tariff barriers to Islamic trade and study ways of

introducing an Islamic trade preferential scheme.

All the measures aim at reducing the dependence of Islamic states on the developed West by increasing mutual trade.

Further work is planned for uniform standards making it easier for one country's products to be accepted in another. Member states were also urged to step up industrial cooperation.

The resolution said the IDB should study ways of "mobilising additional resources from the financial markets in conformity with the rules of the Shari'ah (Islamic law)" and called on the private sector to be involved in economic cooperation through Comcec activities.

Ministers urge measures to help Lebanon, Palestinians

Trade ministers also called for financial aid to help Lebanon rebuild its economy after a decade of civil war.

A resolution recommended "all forms of financial and economic assistance" to help the Lebanese government with reconstruction.

It also urged member states to assist in marketing Lebanese products and grant them preferential treatment.

The resolution voiced support for the Palestinian people and urged OIC states to implement Islamic summit resolutions such as a boycott of Israeli goods.

They should also support the marketing of Palestinian goods and grant them preferential treatment, it said.

A resolution from agriculture ministers urged support for Palestinian agriculture and said farm products from occupied territories should be free of import duty in OIC states.

The ministers also agreed to support Lebanese agriculture "due to the heavy losses it incurred as a result of the Israeli invasion."

Polish government raises prices of basic foodstuffs, alcohol

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government Sunday raised the price of a wide range of basic foodstuffs and alcohol and said that increases on meat, fuel and transport would be introduced later this year.

Saturday, shoppers flocked to stock up on goods as rumours spread of imminent price increases.

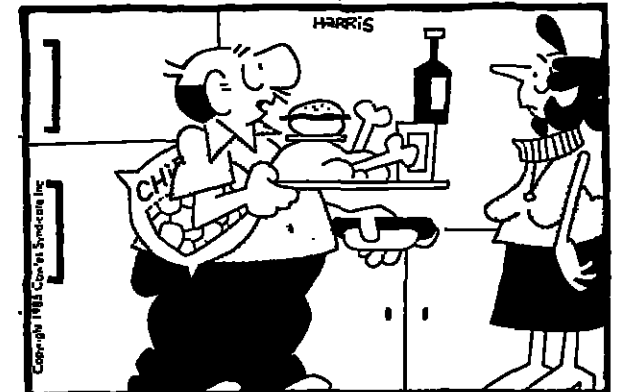
Bread, milk and other dairy products rose by about eight per cent, sugar by 11 per cent and alcohol by an average of 10 per cent, the official PAP news agency reported.

The rises are in line with the government's inflation target of 8.5 to nine per cent for this year and are intended to cut heavy government subsidies on food.

PAP said a 30 per cent increase would be necessary to remove all food subsidies but this was socially unacceptable.

Meat, which is mostly rationed, will go up by not more than eight per cent in August and the costs of coal, electricity and natural gas later in the year.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I've got only 37 hours, 28 minutes and 45 seconds left to eat before I start my 1986 diet."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLULS
ORVAB
GWEEDD
NAMALY

WHAT BOWLING WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: RIGHT HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAYEE SCARY NIMBLE ORCHID
Answer: What that aristocratic British pig was — THE "LARD" OF THE MANOR

Horoscope and crosswords not received

U.S. to hand over copies of Marcos papers to Manila

HONOLULU, Hawaii (Agencies) — The U.S. Justice Department said Sunday it will hand over to the Philippine government copies of documents brought to Hawaii by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos that Manila wants for its investigation into Marcos' "hidden wealth."

The Justice Department said in a legal filing to the U.S. district court here that it would hand over the documents at 2200 GMT on Monday.

Court Judge Harold Fong issued a temporary restraining order barring access to the documents on Thursday but said they could be turned over if laws or treaties of the U.S. permitted it.

The Justice Department argued in its legal filing Sunday that under its international commitments to the Philippine government the U.S. has the authority to turn over the copies of the documents.

A hearing is scheduled for Monday in the court of International Trade in New York on another motion to block access to the Marcos' documents. The copies will not be provided before a ruling by that court, the Justice Department said.

The department's attorney, Daniel Bent, said a convention between the United States and the Philippine government relating to

taxes on income gives it the authority to release the copies of the documents. Under that convention the two countries have agreed to cooperate in the exchange of information for law enforcement purposes.

Jovito Salonga, who heads a Philippine government commission probing the wealth amassed by Marcos during his 20-year rule, is now in the United States seeking the documents.

Mr. Salonga said earlier Sunday he expected to get the documents "some time within the week."

In an ironic twist of fate, the failure of Ferdinand Marcos to negotiate an extradition treaty with the United States appears to place him outside the reach of the new Philippine government if he decides to stay in America, U.S. administration sources say.

The U.S. has a 1981 draft convention with the Philippines but a State Department spokeswoman said it had not been transmitted to the Senate and had not been acted

on by the Philippine government. At the time it was apparently feared that Marcos would use such a treaty to extradite Philippine opposition leaders living in exile in the United States.

A spokesman at the Philippine embassy told Reuters "it had problems here in the United States. It was opposed by (Philippine) opposition groups and by Congress."

He said one of the main apprehensions over the treaty was that Marcos would attempt to have opposition leaders such as Benigno Aquino extradited.

Sen. Aquino was assassinated in 1983 at Manila airport as he stepped off a plane bringing him home from several years exile in the United States.

The Philippine embassy spokesman said President Aquino had not yet attempted to seek Marcos' extradition or to initiate negotiations toward an extradition treaty that might allow that to happen.

But asked whether Mrs. Aquino eventually would try to put Marcos on trial for her husband's murder and for plundering billions of dollars from the Philippine economy, the spokesman replied: "I think yes."

"There is strong evidence of wrong-doing, of criminal acts hav-

ing been committed by Marcos," he said. "I think he'll have to stand trial in the Philippines... on both counts."

Meanwhile in the Philippines, an officer of a Muslim secessionist group called Sunday for implementation of a 10-year-old agreement granting autonomy to the southern Philippines and hinted that rebels would fight Mrs. Aquino's government if their conditions were not met.

Macapanganon Abbas, political officer of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) urged Mrs. Aquino to implement the Tripoli agreement, which would create self-governing units in Mindanao, the Philippines' second largest island, and surrounding southern islands.

The agreement, drawn up in 1976 under Marcos, provided for the creation of autonomous executive, legislative and judicial councils to govern the 13 provinces in Mindanao, and for the island's own system of taxation and budget and regional security forces.

The agreement was part of efforts to end the secessionist war, but the rebellion has continued because Muslim leaders claim the agreement has not been fully carried out.

Swiss reject U.N. membership

ZURICH (R) — Swiss Sunday roundly rejected the idea of joining the United Nations, clinging to their neutrality and snubbing a government bid to end the country's splendid isolation.

Voters rejected a motion proposing that Switzerland should become the 160th member of the U.N., abandoning a neutrality internationally acknowledged since 1815 and taking a full role on the stage of international events.

The motion was supported by the government, parliament and most, but not all, of the major political parties.

It needed the support of both a majority of the voters and of the cantons.

But official figures showed that more than half of the 26 cantons had said "no". Of the voters 75.5 per cent had rejected U.N. entry and 24.5 per cent had been in favour, according to a count two hours after the polling booths closed.

Opponents of entry, who believe U.N. membership is incompatible with Switzerland's policy of permanent, armed neutrality, campaigned with posters and stickers reading "Neutrality Yes — U.N. No."

Supporters beckoned the Swiss onto the international political arena with a poster in classical style showing a woman stepping out of a shell.

The vote on joining the United Nations came at a difficult time for supporters, as Switzerland is going through a period of anti-foreigner feeling, revealed by a swing to the extreme right in Geneva, the U.N.'s European headquarters.

Anger that U.N. officials deprived locals of accommodation and pushed up house prices was one factor cited for last year's success of the right-wing Vigilance Party in Geneva.

Growing antagonism towards a recent influx of immigrants might also have made some Swiss reluctant to join an organisation seen by opponents as an overstuffed bureaucracy dominated by the interests of Third World countries.

"And Christoph Blocher, of the People's Party, the only political group in the government opposed to joining, charged: 'The United Nations is an instrument for spreading Communism.'"

Opponents also rejected the government's view that Swiss neutrality would not be endangered by membership but enhanced since it would receive greater international attention.

Thousands of Swedes file past Palme's grave

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — Thousands of Swedes braved freezing winds overnight to file past the lantern-lit grave of assassinated Prime Minister Olof Palme, a few hundred metres from the scene of his killing.

The queue of those waiting to pay their last respects, many of them families with young children in prams, stretched several blocks from the Adolf Fredrik Church where Mr. Palme was buried Saturday.

Lantern flames flickered as mourners tossed roses onto the bier, decorated with flags in the blue and yellow of Sweden and Social Democratic Party banners.

Most people were visibly moved as they approached the grave. More than two weeks after the murder on Feb. 28, many Swedes still find the tragedy — the country's first political assassination in modern times — difficult to grasp.

Mr. Palme was buried in a private ceremony at dusk after a memorial service in Stockholm City Hall attended by representatives of 132 nations, including Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The ceremony, which featured Negro spirituals as well as Swedish hymns, adhered to the Palme family's wish for a service that reflected light and hope. Its main themes were peace, freedom and justice.

The principal speaker was Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, a close friend of Mr. Palme. "We shall not let you down. We will not lose courage. We will not give in to violence," he said, his voice choking with emotion.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were among those who addressed the 1,700 guests.

The hundreds of wreaths on the lawn surrounding Mr. Palme's grave bore dedications as diverse as from "the Norwegian government" and "the workers at Sjöbloms AB (a small firm)."

There was also one from the Yugoslav Association in a town in eastern Sweden. Sweden liberalised its immigration laws under Mr. Palme, whom many immigrants viewed as a father figure.

Life appeared to be returning to normal after Saturday's funeral however.

There was heavy traffic on the Sveavägen thoroughfare where Mr. Palme was gunned down by an unidentified gunman. Night clubs were also back in full swing.

Swedish television Sunday honoured a request from the family of slain Prime Minister Olof Palme not to broadcast close coverage of family members during

his funeral. The National Television System showed Mr. Palme's widow Lisbet, 55, her three sons and other family members arriving and leaving Saturday's large international funeral.

But it did not provide close-ups of family members, who rode in closed limousines in the funeral cortege and who had asked that all reporters and cameramen be kept away from the private burial ceremony, which followed.

A television camera, aimed from a distance through tree branches, recorded the family's arrival. No sound coverage was provided and all television coverage ceased before the casket was lowered into the grave.

Mr. Palme's widow, who was grazed by a bullet in the attack that killed her husband, has always preferred an ordinary life, away from the spotlight.

The family remained secluded after the Feb. 28 killing and neither Mrs. Palme nor her sons, Joakim, Maarten and Mattias, have given interviews.

When the family appeared at a memorial service in the Swedish Parliament earlier in the week, television cameras recorded their arrival in the hall and then discreetly looked away.

Mrs. Palme, a child psychologist by training, is not as widely recognised as her husband.

"Don't you recognise me? I'm Lisbet Palme. They've shot my Olof," she was reported by newspapers to have told a policeman when he arrived at the scene of the shooting.

The Palmes were walking home unguarded through downtown Stockholm after what was only their third trip to the movies in five years.

Both Mrs. Palme and her husband were born into aristocratic Swedish families, but both shared Socialist political views.

Although she refused to play a political role, Mrs. Palme was believed to have influenced her husband on social issues. As a psychologist working with troubled children, she was thought to have influenced her husband to push successfully for censorship of violent video movies.

The Palme's youngest son, Mattias, is a high-school student who lives at home. He was on a skiing trip to France when his father died.

Maarten, 24, an editor at a Stockholm publishing house, was with his father and mother at the movies on the night of the slaying but left them after the film.

Joakim, 27 and the oldest of the three brothers, is working on his doctoral thesis at the Sociological Department at Stockholm University. A daughter born last November was the first Palme grandchild.

Astronaut learned of near disaster through press

PORTLAND, Oregon (R) — U.S. astronaut Don Lind, a crew member on an earlier mission of the ill-fated space shuttle Challenger, has said that he only learned from a newspaper that his flight had come close to disaster.

Lind also said that astronauts were not being warned of all the potential risks during the shuttle missions.

He said his Space Lab-3 science mission launched on April 29, 1985, came close to blowing up when an "O" ring seal on one of Challenger's two solid-fuel rocket boosters failed and its backup burned nearly through.

"The flame had gone 80 per cent through the secondary seal and if that would have been gone through he would have met the same fate as the Challenger's crew this January," Lind told Reuters in an interview.

Cold weather is believed to have weakened the "O" ring seals, designed to make an air-tight closure on the external segments of the booster rockets, helping trigger the explosion which destroyed the Challenger and killed the seven-member crew shortly after liftoff last Jan. 28.

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India, Indonesia agree over Kampuchean issue

JAKARTA (R) — India, preparing the ground for the next summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, is working to ensure the potentially divisive issue of Kampuchea remains out of the spotlight and does not trigger new controversy.

Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat said Sunday he had agreed with Jakarta, the chief interlocutor with Vietnam for non-Communist South East Asian countries, on the section of the draft political declaration for the summit dealing with Kampuchea.

He said that during talks Saturday with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja he had given him the draft of the proposed political and economic declarations drawn up by India as current chairman of the movement.

The next summit will be held in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare in September, and a preparatory meeting of foreign ministers will convene in New Delhi next month.

Mr. Bhagat told a news conference before returning to Delhi that he agreed with Mr. Mochtar to maintain the status quo of the 1983 non-aligned summit, when the Kampuchean seat was left vacant while calling for a political solution to the problem.

"We believe there will be a con-

sensus on this at Harare," Mr. Bhagat said.

At the Delhi summit, the United Nations-recognised anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk lobbied hard for the non-aligned seat.

But it was decided to leave the seat vacant, and call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

While Indonesia and other members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) back Sihanouk, India and many Socialist-leaning countries recognise the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh of Heng Samrin.

But Mr. Bhagat emphasised: "Our recognition of Heng Samrin does not mean we accept the presence of foreign or Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea."

He said India wanted to see a comprehensive political solution that provided for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. India had recognised the Heng Samrin government mainly through its revulsion at the mass killings of the former Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea that was ousted by the Vietnamese.

Mr. Mochtar, who hopes to be architect of a future settlement, is scheduled to visit Hanoi for talks next month.

Two killed in continuing Sikh violence in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists kept up a spate of attacks in Punjab, killing two people and wounding two others, even as the state's leadership was urged by Indian authorities to bring the violence under control.

A senior police official in Punjab's capital Chandigarh told Reuters the latest casualties occurred Saturday night when a group of gunmen attacked the house of a Hindu farmer near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

He said 19 people have died in

extremist attacks in the last two weeks. Of these, 11 people were killed in two separate attacks by stungun-wielding extremists travelling in jeeps and masquerading as policemen.

Official sources said Minister for Internal Security Arun Nehru has told Punjab Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala of the central government's deep concern over the deteriorating law and order situation in the Sikh-majority state.

7 survivors traced in Singapore hotel vault

SINGAPORE (R) — At least seven people are still alive in a bank vault beneath the wreckage of a seven-storey hotel which collapsed more than a day ago, rescuers said Sunday.

Police think as many as 100 people were in the New World Hotel when it fell apart shortly before noon Saturday. Only six bodies and nine survivors have been brought out so far.

Rescuers said powerful microphones first caught the voices of seven survivors in knee-deep water under thousands of tons of rubble.

Firemen and police burrowing towards the seven were trying to pump away the water flooding the vault, apparently from a fire prevention sprinkler system.

They were also working to prevent any further collapse of concrete blocks of debris towering above them.

Firemen and soldiers penetrated into the third floor of the hotel's ruins after a huge roof slab

was hauled away early Sunday morning. During a period of imposed silence they heard the voices from the vault below.

All cranes, bulldozers and mechanical diggers ringing the disaster site in Serangoon Road stopped working as one rescue team headed carefully towards the survivors. It could take more than an hour to get there, a police spokesman said.

Rescue team leaders said they were still pumping oxygen into cavities under the surface, hoping more people would be found alive.

"We are not losing hope. In Mexico some people were found alive 10 days after the earthquake," said one rescue worker.

Police said they had compiled a list of 56 missing from relatives and personal effects, including 26 hotel workers and 16 bank staff.

Some foreigners, including a Briton, an Indian and four Bangladeshi, had not been accounted for.

Bomb attacks rock Malaysian state

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia (R) — Fresh bomb attacks were reported in Kota Kinabalu Sunday as militant Muslims strung banners outside the main mosque attacking the mostly Christian rulers of the East Malaysian state of Sabah.

Thirteen blasts have now been reported since Wednesday and police said one explosion Sunday started a fire which damaged a supermarket. Two others — one Saturday and one early Sunday morning — were minor.

Earlier bomb blasts wounded four people and two women died in arson attacks.

Hundreds of supporters of the Muslim, Malay-based opposition United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) party chanted "Allahu Akbar" (God is Great) at passers-by and cars as they stood by the huge red and white banners, witnesses said.

The banners, draped on mosque walls and strung between poles, attacked Christian Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan accused his Kadazan tribe-based Partai Bersatu Sabah (PBS) of being anti-Islamic.

Hundreds of Kadazans attended services in the capital's mainly Roman Catholic Churches Sunday, residents said.

USNO's veteran president, Tun Mustapha Harun, returned from Kuala Lumpur Saturday to a rousing welcome from party members who followed his call to go to the mosque and stay there until the Malay-dominated national government intervened.

About 3,000 people packed the mosque and spilled outside to listen on a public address system as he condemned the PBS and alleged Mr. Pairin had reneged on a pre-election unity pact.

PBS came to power last April

but defections by some of its assemblymen to the largely Muslim opposition led Mr. Pairin to dissolve the state assembly nearly three weeks ago pending fresh elections.

Muslims told Reuters they were demonstrating because the dissolution had pre-empted court rulings on writs filed by Mr. Mustapha challenging Mr. Pairin's right to rule and by an independent assemblyman who challenged the dissolution.

Muslims also allege discrimination by the state administration against Muslim civil servants.

Police said they had arrested eight men in connection with the blasts and arson attacks. They also said they had detained more than 700 foreigners — believed to be mainly Muslims from the neighbouring Philippines — to prevent further disturbances.

New Soviet space station 'is a step towards orbiting city'

MOSCOW (Agencies) — With the meaning of its Mir orbiting station, the Soviet Union has embarked on a new stage of space exploration and taken a step towards realising a century-old dream of building a city in space.

Soviet scientists say the Mir station will become the largest man-made complex in orbit, with a permanently manned core linking large modules outfitted as research and production laboratories.

Mir is being hailed by Soviet media as a "new generation" of space station that by its very name — the Russian word for peace — symbolises Moscow's peaceful intentions in space.

"This paves the way for constructing a city in space, with numerous subsidiaries of leading terrestrial research centres and plants," Radio Moscow declared Saturday.

The broadcast said the dream of 19th century space scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, that human settlements could be opened in the cosmos, "is coming true."

Tsiolkovsky, who died in 1935, is considered the father of Soviet cosmonautics, although much of his work was conducted prior to the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution that established soviet power.

The Mir space station, launched

on Feb. 20, seems intended as a showcase of Soviet technological prowess, which Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev insists is the key to reviving the nation's sluggish economy and improving the lives of its citizens.

While the United States reassesses its space future after the shuttle Challenger explosion, the Soviets are forging ahead with their manned space lab programme.

The Mir station is a direct descendant of the Salyut-7 space lab, launched in 1982, and the Salyut-6 launched in 1977.

Cosmonauts set space endurance records aboard both stations, the longest being 237 days by Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovov and Oleg Atkov in 1984.

Kizim and Solovov docked with Mir on Saturday and are busy preparing it to receive its first unmanned module, which Western experts predict will be ready to launch this spring.

Despite heavy publicity the Soviets have given the Mir project, relatively little detail has been revealed about the station itself and how it will operate. The launch last month was not announced until after Mir was safely in orbit.

The exact size of the Mir hasn't been made public, for example, and requests by Western news

agencies for photographs or an artist's conception have not been met.

Space technology professor and former cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov was quoted as saying Mir is "significantly more automated" than the Salyut station and has more advanced computers.

Soviet media reports say the station has six docking ports, two for manned spacecrafts and four to accommodate separate modules, some of which could be larger than the Mir station itself.

The modules can be equipped on earth as research or production labs, then sent aloft to join Mir.

Soviet media have said Mir is larger and more comfortable than Salyut-7. But beyond mention of separate sleeping compartments, armchairs and desks in the work area, there have been few details about new crew amenities.

The official news agency TASS said the Mir complex would permit "large-scale production" in space for the first time.

TASS said the station will have special labs for research in medicine, biology, astrophysics, remote earth probing and various other scientific and technical experiments, but their exact nature has not been disclosed.

The Soviets have reported making purer chemical compounds, metal alloys, medicines, semiconductor materials and other items in the vacuum and zero-gravity conditions of space, similar to successes American scientists have reported on space shuttle missions.

The Soviets have insisted Mir is intended to be purely a peaceful, scientific endeavour without military applications.

"It has nothing to do with that," said Yevgeny Velikovo, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, when asked at a recent news conference whether Mir could be used for research to counter the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars).

But Western experts note that many Soviet cosmonauts have military backgrounds, and that knowledge and experience gained in scientific space missions could easily have military applications.

Past Soviet space station missions have concentrated on the effects on man of long stays in space and on automatic and manual docking procedures, which the Soviets believe they perfected with Salyut-7.

Moscow's growing confidence in its space programme was underscored when they broadcast live Thursday's Soyuz launch. It was

only the fourth time in the history of nearly 60 manned Soviet space flights that such a launch has been televised live.

The two cosmonauts boarded the new Soviet space station Mir to prepare it for permanent occupation and told millions of television viewers they were delighted with it.

"As we came close it looked like a white-winged seagull, soaring above the world," an embarrasing mission Commander Kizim said in a television broadcast to earth.

"It's a beautiful station, a magnificent laboratory," chimed in engineer Solovov, equally elated after a two-day flight and flawless docking operation.

Solovov held the camera as Kizim gave viewers of the main television news a brief tour of the station, the central core of an orbiting laboratory complex.

The two men are due to test the structure, systems and equipment and make it ready for becoming the first permanently manned space station.

Kizim showed viewers one of the separate cabins, which are a feature of Mir, the kitchen-dining area and one of the six docking ports. These can be used for ships from earth or for more permanent modules such as laboratories or workshops.



Peking drinkers see end to beer shortage

PEKING (R) — China is building its biggest brewery to help quench a national shortage of beer, the Peking Daily said Sunday. The daily said work began on the 150 million yuan (\$47 million) Peking Brewery designed by Chinese and Danish experts and is due to be completed in 1988. The brewery will produce enough beer to provide each of Peking's 10 million people with 30 bottles a year, the daily said. China, the world's 11th largest beer producer, plans to double output over the next five years, the New China News Agency said.

3 lynched by crowd in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Three people were beaten to death and six seriously injured when a crowd attacked a group of people who crossed into India from Bangladesh, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday. The news agency said the incident occurred in Malka district of West Bengal state. It said the six survivors were taken to hospital.

16 die as wedding party hits landmine

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Sixteen Afghan refugees were killed when two trucks carrying a groom and friends to his wedding hit landmines in Pakistan's North West Frontier province, officials said Sunday. Eleven other people were injured in the blasts in the lawless tribal belt near Parachinar, only 16 kilometres from the Afghan border, they said. The blast was the latest in a series of explosions in Kurram Agency, a mountainous salient jutting into Afghanistan.

Doctors get new rules on care of comatose patients

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana (R) — U.S. doctors have been given the go ahead by the profession's ruling body to withhold treatment from comatose patients, providing it is with the agreement of the patient's family and meets any wishes the patient made before losing consciousness. The new ruling, made by the American Medical Association's Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, says it is now "ethical" to withhold food, water and medicine. It also includes such "heroic" procedures as putting a comatose patient on a respirator when he or she experiences breathing difficulties and covers comatose patients not in immediate danger of dying. The ruling came at a conference on ethics held by the council and attended by doctors, nurses, and theologians. It said: "Even if death is not imminent, but a patient's condition is beyond doubt irreversible, it is not unethical to discontinue all life prolonging means of medical treatments."

50 hurt in clashes over transport fare

DHAKA (R) — More than 50 people were injured Sunday when hundreds of students and transport workers battled each other with knives and iron rods, police said. They said the clashes erupted at one of Dhaka's main bus stations after transport workers assaulted a student in a dispute over a fare. Several people were arrested, police said, but gave no number. The students damaged 15 vehicles during the fray and station officials said traffic from the bus station had to be suspended for two hours.

Millions to flood African cities by year 2000

NAIROBI (R) — Two hundred million more people will have flooded into Africa's cities looking for work by the end of the century but the towns will be unable to cope with the influx, a senior United Nations official said. Aron Ramachandran, director of the Nairobi-based U.N. Centre for Human Settlements, told the opening session of a regional conference on housing that 43 per cent of Africa's population would have crowded into the towns by the year 2000 compared with 30 per cent now. "The stark human reality behind these percentages is that between 1980 and the year 2000 Africa's urban population will increase from 136 to 361 million."